No. 1603.

10, '58

the CEN.
is, and to
eived and
rable that

iddlesex; of 100 of ibuted to

nto effect:
nestly and
Haverstock
he manner
ion, everysuccessful
ent of the
reduced to
plain
exclurope imio serv

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1858.

PRICE FOURPENCE Stamped Edition, 5d.

LIVERPOOL SOCIETY OF FINE ARTS. —The Council have much pleasure in making known to Artists, Soulptors, and Architects that the rapid enrolment of Life Members and Annual Subscribers has now given a material guarantee that the Society will be established on a firm and satisfactor basis; they, therefore, have no healtation in Inviting contributions to the Exhibition, which is to be opened in August or September next in the Queen's Hall, Bold-street.

These sentlemen with the Queen's Hall, Bold-street.

These sentlemen with the Council Society of the Society with contributions the Honorary Secretaries by a note addressed to the Central Office, 24, North John-street.

tral Office, 34, North John-street.

London-Messen. H. & I. Criswick, 6, New Compton-street, W.C.

Edinburgh—Mr. Alexander Hill, 67, Prince-street.

Provincial Artists who propose to send works from any of the
Exhibitions in London are requested to give the requisite authority to the Honorary Secretaries that the agent in London may be
instructed to collect and forward those works direct.

JOSEPH BOULT, Hon. D. P. THOMSON, M.D. Secretaries.

CHELTENHAM JUVENILE PROPRIETARY SCHOOL for the Education of the SON3 of NOBLEMEN and GENTLEMEN, between the Ages of Six and Thirteen

On the Company of the Company of

Vice-Presidents. Vice-Presidents.

The Rev. Archibald Boyd.

The Rev. Charles Bradley.

The Rev. Charles Bradley.

Treasurers—The County of Gloucester Bank.

Colonel Frown Constable.
Lieut. Col. Wed.
Major Showers.
R. T. Porter, Esq.
Andrew Wight, Esq.
Andrew Wight, Esq.

Head Master.
The Rev. G. C. Cordeux, M.A., late Fellow of Worcester College Oxford.

Outriculum of Education.—A correct knowledge of the Mother Tougue. A comprehensive knowledge of the Holy Scriptures. The Elements of Latin and Greek. A grammatical knowledge of French and German, taught orally. History and Geography, with their relations to each other. A rithmetic and Book-Keeping. The Elements of Physiology applied to health. Line Drawing and the Elements of Geometry.

EWELL COLLEGE, near EPSOM, SURREY.

Patrons and Refer The Lord Bishop of OXFORD.
The Lord Bishop of LICHFIELD.
The Lord Bishop of LICHFIELD.
The Lord Bishop of LICHOLN.
Principal—W. KNIGHTON, LL.D., M.R.A.S., &c.

Efficient preparation for the Universities, the Army and Nevy, the State of the Control of the C

professor.

School Department, 50 and 60 Guineas per annum. College Department, 70 as 100. No extras. For Particulars, Report, &c. address the Principal.

LADIES' COLLEGE, 47, BEDFORD-SQUARE. The CLASSES will BEGIN for the Session 1958-1809 on THUBBDAY, October 14th.

(Ywessey — Natural Finisosphy — Natural History.

For Pupils taking the Course of Study, 18, 18, a year, or 7l. 7s. a term. Entrance Leg. II. 1s. For Pupile

Classes graded for the merce Classes, 1l. 11s 6d. a term for Classes week, and 1l. 1s. for those meeting once.

Many one Class only, 3l. 2s. a term for Classes meetin week, and 1l. 1s 6d. for those meeting once.

The SCHOOL for JUNIOR PUPILS will RE-OPEN on THURSDAY, September 30th. The Fees are, 6t. 5a. a Term for Pupils under, and 6t. 6t. for those above, Fourteen.

Prespectaces may be had on application at the College.

JANE MARTINEAU, Hon. Sec.

THE GOVERNESSES' INSTITUTION, 34 Boochware.—Mrs. Waghors, who has resided many parts abreed, respectfully invites the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and Principals of Schools to her Register of English and Foreign GOVERNESSES, TEACHERS, COMPANIONS, TUTORS, and PROFESSORS. School Property transferred, and Pupils instroduced in England, France, and Germany. No charge to Frincipals.

FOUNDATION SCHOOL, endowed exclusively for the Sons of Gentlemen whose incomes are limited. Board, separate bed, and superior education, including books, are provided at a cost to the friends of Twenty-five Guineas annually. THREE VACANCIES, the ensuing Election.—Address Head Master, at Mr. Law's, Bookseller, 113, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.

DENMARK-HILL GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

DER MARKE-HILL GRADMARK SCHOOL,
Principal-Mr. C. P. MASON, B.A. Fellow of University
College, London.
The PUPILS of the above-named School will RE-ASSEMBLE
on TUESDAY, the Excl inside on application to the Principal, or
to Messrs. Return Boornian, 150, Aldersgate-street.

EDUCATION.—Clapham.—In a first-class establishment for YOUNG LADIES there are VACANCIES. The comforts of a private family are offered combined superintendence of the Principals. Every attention is paid to she religious and moral training of the Pupils, and habits of usefulness are inculated. Professors of talent attend for Language and Accomplishments. German and French taught by Resident Governesses. The house is large, standing in its own grounds, the professor of talent attend for Language and Accomplishments. German and French taught by Resident Governesses. The house is large, standing in its own grounds, the complex of the professor of th

GRAMMAR SCHOOL, LOUGHBOROUGH,

CRAMMAR SCHOOL, LOUGHBOROUGH,

In the re-organisation and extension of this old Foundation, special care has been taken to provide a superior Education, not only for boys proceeding to the Universities, but also for those entering at once upon Professional or Commercial Life.

It is richly endowed, and conducted by Masters of the highest University distinction, with well-qualified Assistants. The Course of Instruction comprises the Holy Scriptures; Latin, Greek, French, and German; Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, with an extensive practical course of English, and is agreetably situated in 16 seres of ornamental grounds.

The Head Master receives a limited number of Parlour Boarders, who enjoy very liberal treatment, and have the benefit of Private Tuition, besides the advantages of a Public School. Inclusive Terms, Fifty Quineas per annum.

Two Exhibitions of 360, a year each. No Free Scholars.

MILL HILL SCHOOL, Hendon, Middlesex.

- Head Master, Rev. PHILLIP SMITH, B.A., assisted by
a staff of resident Masters.

The NEXT ERSION BEGINS on the 4th of August.
Terms, 40 Guineas for Boys under 11 years; for Boys above that

THE MIDDLE SCHOOL, PECKHAM, LONDON, S.E., is adapted for First-Class Mercantile In-

struction.

In the control of the co

MATRICULATION, 1859.—Mr. E. PROUT, B.A. Lond., PREPARES YOUNG GENTLEMEN for MATRICULATION at the London University.—Term, Twenty Guineas per annum.—Address Priory House School, Lower Clapton, N. E. School reopens 28th July.

Clapton, N.E.—School re-opens 20th July.

"Exy will merit, as its shade, pursue,"—Pope.

M.R. RAREY and his KOUL CALUMMIATORS.—M. WILLIAM KIDD, in his New Ancedotal Accuracy, entitled As Hours Envial Gessir anour Axihonour that can possibly be paid him,—not only for the light he
has thrown on the true character of the Horse, but for the important secret he has personally imparted, connected with his
easy and complete subloquation; a secret which No nook can by
possibility teach, and which is suggestive of the greatest moral
good to mashida.—Hammermith, July Yr.

TO SECRETARIES of LITERARY and RECENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS.—A SCIENTIFIC NATU-RALIST is prepared to cuter into ENGAGEMENTS to deliver Lectures during the ensoing Autumnal and Winter Seasons.—Address M. D. F.L.S. 25. New Quebec-street, Portunan-square, W.

BOOKS LOST OR STOLEN.—Two Guineas REWARD.—Several Volumes, bound in calf, with Coat-of-Arms and the words "Munificential Hulmiana" stamped in gilt on outside of covers. Others have the arms of Brasenose College impressed in the same manner. The above reward will be given on receiving such evidence as may lead to conviction; or on receiving of the books in proportion to the number recovered— resource of the books in proportion to the number recovered— of the proposed of the number recovered— of the proposed of the number recovered— of the proposed of the number recovered— of the number of

MR. WALESBY'S PICTURE GALLERY, A. S. Waterloo-place, London, CAN NOW BE ENGAGED for a short or long term, for the exhibition or safe keeping of Paintings or other Treasures of Art of the highest class. The other offices on the ground-floor can also be engaged, if required.

NEXT-OF-KIN WANTED, and others who versus the second of the second versus the second versus to the second versus t

LADY wishes to MEET with a PARTY, or a LADY, to join in an Excursion to Switzerland. ass X. Y. Z., Post-office, Headingley, near Leeds.

WANTED, by a well-educated Young Man, a SITUATION either as Librarian, Secretary (public or private), or as Traveller in the Bookselling and Stationery Busi-ness. Address (post paid) to Mr. B. T. Ellis, Ockbrook, near

UNIVERSITY PROFESSOR, educating A. his son, aget fittees, for Honorar at Cambridge, is desirous of REGERYING the bis Familion of Regery of Attending the Mathematical Lectures of a highly-distinguished Senior Wrangler, and the Greek Lectures of a first-class Oxford Man. The Advertiser's residence is stituted at the sea-side.—Address F. K. S., to the care of Messrs. T. & W. Boone, 20, New Bond-street, London.

DOUGHER DOUBLES OF THE THORSE OF THE OF THE THORSE OF THE OF THE

RENCH, Italian, German.—Dr. ALTSCHUL,
Author of 'Pirst German Reading-Book,' (dedicated, by
special permission, to Her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland,
&c., M. Philloug, Soc., Prof. Eleoution.—TWO LANGUAGES
TAUGHT in the same lesson, or alternately, on the same Ferms
at ORR ALTS presson, and select, separate CLASSES for Ladies
and Gentlemen. Preparation (in languages) for mercantile and ordiuary pursuits of life, the Universities, Army; and Civil Service
Examinations.—9, OLD BOND-STREET, PICCADILLY.

EDUCATION in BRUSSELS for YOUNG Daughters RECEIVS a limited number of PUPILS. 46, Rue de Berlin.—Madame KESSELS and Daughters RECEIVS a limited number of PUPILS. Education complete, and family comforts. Forty Guineas per Annaum.—Addreas Prof. Alanris, Proprietary School, Birmingham.

PROTESTANT EDUCATION in PARIS,

1. Rue de Chateaubriand, Champs Élyrées, -ANGLOFRENCH INSTITUTION for YOUNG LADIES, under the
patronase of Bishop Spencer, and of several Members of the Reformed Church of France. The Principal (Madame LUSCOMBE)
proposes belig in London in the beginning of August, and return
to the Principal Company of the Company of the Company
of the Principal Company of the Company of the Company
of the Company of the Company of the Company
of the Company of the Company of the Company
of the Company of the Company of the Company
of the Company of the Company of the Company
of the Company of t

EDUCATION in GERMANY.—Bonn-on-the-ment at Bonn, is now in Eugland on his ANNIAL VISIT, when he will be happy to see the Friends of his English Pupils, and attend to new inquiries.—Messrs. DICKIMSON, II, New Bond-street, will supply references or Prospectuses, and give any neces-sary information.

BRUSSELS.—FRENCH and GERMAN

Apply for information, terms, and prospectus to M. Lecun,

Head Master, Chausée de Wavre, Ixelles, Bruxelles.—Reference
to the Rev. Z. H. Maranta, Blackbeath

EDUCATION.—In an OLD-ESTABLISHED SCHOOL for the Daughters of Gentlemen, in the delightful city of Bath, where the terms are strictly moderate, there are now VACANCIES. The comforts of a private family are offered, combined with a sound English education, under the immediate superintendence of the Principal. Accomplish is paid to the religious and moral training and boath of the pupils, and habits of usefulness inculated. The house is large, and situated near the Victoria Park. References given to the parents of pupils and the local clergy.—Address C. P., care of Mr. Simms, Librarian, 13, George-street, Bath.

A PROFESSIONAL GENTLEMAN and his giad to undertake the care of TWO YOUTHS, whose Parents or Guardians may desire to secure for them, while pursuing Study or Commerce, a comfortable Home with the advantages of good society. The Advertiser has a large house and no family. Terms, or the results of the care of the care of the properties of the graduate of the care of the care of the security of the care of the properties of the properties of the care of Mrs. Bradshaw, Stationer, Broad-street, Pendleton, Manchester.

PORTIFICATION, MILITARY DRAWING and LANDSCAPE PAINTING.—Mr. FAHEY (whose Pupils have taken the highest Houours at the Military Colleges of Woolvich and Addiscounds), has by recent arrangement a partiem of time disengaged.—For terms, address to 23, Drayton-grove, Old Brompton, S. W.

LADIES MENTALLY AFFLICTED.—A Home for Ladies mentally afflicied may be found thirteen miles from London. It is managed by a Lady who has been accustomed to insane cases for twenty fivey scars. The residence stands in a bark, with extensive piesaure grounds, and is delight and the stands of the st

ONTE OF B. B. Orridge, Esq., 30, Bunklersbury, London

TO SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS and L. T.

THERS on SCIENCE, FOR SALE, an exception of the control of the

6

C18,

Nº

THE FORE

NOTICE.—ELLIOTT BROTHERS, Opticians to the Admiralty, Ordnance, and Fast India Communication to the Admiralty, Orleance, and East India Company, and successors to Watkins & Hill, beg respectfully to give notice that they have REMOVED from 56, Strand, and 8, Charinc Cross, to more extensive premises, No. Strand, formerly Warren's.—Hustrated Catalogues by post for 15 steamps.

CONTINENTAL EXCURSION. - TOURS UNTINENTAL EXCURSION. — TOURS

5th August, Henderson's Fourts of Bruges, thene, Antwerp, Brussle, &c., 53s.; Ditto to Belgium, Holland, and the Rhine, 70s.

Bills grains, Programme Books, 1d.; Handbooks, L.—Hexdrasson's

Broomers, 6, Andgate-street, Managers also of Scottish Tourist

Tickt System.

BLACKHEATH PROPRIETARY SCHOOL.

at the above Institution, receives PUPILE of the School as HOARDERS at his residence, 9, Montpellier-row; he has a few vacancies. Terms, 60 Guineas per anum, including laundress and east in church.—Heferences are kindly permitted to the Rev. Joseph Fenn; the Rev. E. J. Selwyn, the Principal of the School will recogn a Thurnday, August 8.

SPRING VALE HOUSE, Walsall, Staffordmire.—The Rev. Dr. GORDON has a VACANCY for ONE
or TWO FARLOUR BOARDERS after the Midsummer Vacation, to be educated for Comercial life or the learned Professions.
Foreign Young Gentlemen desirous of rootiving an education in
England recoired.—Terms on application:

EDUCATION. - There are now THREE LUCATION. — There are now THREE LVACANCIES at an Establishment where a limited number of the Daughters of Gentlemen only are received. Conducted upon the most approved system of modern private tuition, exclusively upon Church of England principles, and combining the advantages of English and Continental instruction. The Principal, who has hered reside overall year and combining the advantages of English and Continental instruction. The Principal, who has hered reside overall years and content. Masters attend for every accomplishment. The residence is desirably situate. The terms moderate. Reference to numerous Clergymen and other heads of families.—It is requested letters may size particulars, and be addressed to the Principal, Upton House, near Stough, Bucks.

AN APPEAL for EMPLOYMENT.— To those who can sympathise with the loss of a limb.—EM-PLOYMENT is carriestly desired in PROOF READING RE-VISIAG, copying, Indexing, or in Preparing MER. Not preparing the property of the property of the ordinary way, yet he could cocupy himself at home in the above capacities, in which he has had considerable experience. The applicant is the author of "fibs Competitor's Handbook," and the compiler of "Sunbeams for all Seasons," &c.—Address, T. Foad, 3, Deronabire-street, Queen-square, W. C.

TO PUBLISHERS and LITERARY MEN. Book Consulted, Minuscripts Revised, Copying carefully Jone on very moderate terms, by the Consulted Minuscripts Revised, Copying carefully London, finds at emporary difficulty in renewing his connexion with the Metropolitan Press. High Testimonials can be furnished.—Address X. Z. A., Reading Roome, 76, Strand, London.

MAJOR BOTHMER, late B.G. Legion, having been brought up in the Military School in Germany, speaking German, French, and English, is desirous of obtaining PUPILS, whom he may instruct in Modern Languages. Major Bothmer would also give instruction to Young Genliemen about entering the Army on different subjects connected with Military education.—3, Highbury Park North, near London.

GOOD OPENING for a FIRST-CLASS
BOYS SCHOOL—TO BE SOLD OF LET ON LEASE, the
commedicus PREMISES, well inclosed Playground attached,
well situated at Stony Kuotta, Higher Broughton, near Manchester, some time since occupied as a Boarding and Day School by
Dr. Beard, and new tenanied by Mr. Etienne.—Inquire of Dr.
Brand, Lower Broughton, Manchester.

TAKE WINDERMERE HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT, WESTMORELAND.
Propristor—E. L. HUDSON, M.R.C.S.
Prospectuses may be had on application to the Surgeon of the House.

MOVEMENT-CURE ESTABLISHMENTS In LONDON and BRIGHTON, under the superintendence of Dr. ROTH.—For particulars address to 16 4, Old Cavendishstreet, London, W.; or 31, Gloucoster-place, Brighton.—Dr. Roth's Works on the Movement-Cure and Scientific Gymmastics to be obtained as Groombridge & Bons, 5, Faternoster-row; and all respectable Bookseliers.

HYDROPATHY. — Moor Park, Farnham, Surrey, three miles from the Camp at Aldershott. Phy-eician, Edward W. Laue, M.A., M.D.

HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT, Sudbrook Park, near Richmond, Surrey.—The treatment is safe for Infancy and Age, and is absolutely agreeable. Thousands of sufferers have been cured when all other curative means had failed.

JAMES ELLIS, M.D.

TO PROVINCIAL, COLONIAL, or TLEMAN, widely consocied in London political and literary circles, and possessing peculiar facilities for gaining early intelligence on the leading topics of the day, is open to an ENGAGE. MENT as Correspondent, on moderate terms.—Apply, by lester, to M. P., care of Mc. Limitrit, 348, Strand, London.

MONUMENTAL BRASSES and TABLETS Reclesiastical, Corporate, Official, and Private Scale, Dies, Stamps, and Diploma Plates, in Medicaral and Modern Styles; Stamps, and Diploma Plates, in Medicaral and Modern Styles; Arms sought for; Sketch, 26.64, in olongrams and Heraldic Designs executed in correct sityle. Solid gold, 18 carat, Rall-marked, signs executed in correct sityle. Solid gold, 18 carat, Rall-marked, MoBING, Rograver and Heraldic Arthst (who has received the gold modal for Engraving), 44, High Holborn, W.C.

THE WESTERN COLLEGE, MONTPELLIER HOUSE, BRIGHTON.

onl—H. STEIN TURBELL, M.A., F.C.P., Ph.D. Head-Master of the Brighton Proprietary Gramm School.

The Classics and Mathematics will be taught by University Men of high standing. The Modern Languages, Literature and Science by well-qualific advantages are offered to Students who are preparing for the Civil Service, the new University Examinations, or for Mercantile Life. Terms for Board, Residence and Tuition, Junior Pupils (under 15), 60 Guineas per annum; Senior Pupils, 60 Guineas.—Applications muss be addressed to the Principal, Montpellier House, Brighton.

GALLERY of ELECTRO-BRONZES LALLERY OF ELECTRO-BRONZES,
N. 8.9. Strand. Admission Free.
Alto-Rifferes in Copper Bronze and Gold and Silver, by the Galvanic Plastique Patent Process at an uspracedented price, rendering them available for architectural and general decorative purposes, and forming extremely beautiful and novel acquisitions
to the Drawing Room, Library, or Picture Gallery, as Works of
Fine Art.

to the Drawing Room, Library, or Floture Gallery, as Works of Fine Art.

Battle, Scriptural, Emblematical, and other highly-interesting Pieces in sold metal, having been exhibited several times at the pieces in sold metal, having been exhibited several times at the studies of London, are NOW ON YIEW to the Fublic, at the above Gallery, 301, Strand, from Ten till Four.

Casalogues, with every information relative to the extensive capabilities of the Art, may be obtained from the Secretary, at the capabilities of the Art, may be obtained from the Secretary, at the papeline of the Country.

B. CHALON, Secretary,

*** ENTIRE REMOVAL FROM ARGYLL-PLACE.

***DR. CULVERWELL (Brother and Successor to the lake R. J. Culverwell, M. D., Author of 'What to Eat,' &c.), practised five years in Argyll-place, after his Brother's death in 1939, and has now entirely REMOVED his PRACTICE to No. 3, GREAT MARLED ROUGH STREET, W. where he may be consulted, daily, from 1 till 5; Evening 'fill 2.

PEMOVAL.—Mons. LOUIS PHILIPPE F.

DE PORQUET, Author of 'Le Tréor', and of seventy other works, REMOVED to for 0.4, TaVISTOCK STILE TO PROVIDE TO FOR THE PROVIDE TO

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND. PANK OF DEPOSIT, 3, PALL MALL EAST,
The WARHANTS LONDON, S.W. EARLY INTEREST on
Deposit Accounts, to the soil thank YEARLY INTEREST on
payable daily between the hours of 10 and 4. The present rate of
interest is 5 per cent, per annum.
June 10, 1888. PETER MORRISON, Managing Director.
Prospectuses and Forms sent free on application.

BIRMINGHAM MUSICAL FESTIVAL, in AID of the FUNDS of the GENERAL HOSPITAL, On AUGUST 31, SEPTEMBER 1, 2, and 3, 1858.

Principal Vocalists.

Madame CLARA NOVELLO,

Mademoiselle VICTURE BALFE,
and

Madame CASTELLAN, Madame ALBONI, Miss DOLBY, Madame VIARDOT GARCIA Mr. SIMS REEVES, Mr. MONTEM SMITH, Mr. WEISS, Signor TAMBERLIK Signor BELLETTI. Organist, Mr. STIMPSON.
Conductor Mr. COSTA.

OUTLINE OF THE PERFORMANCES. TUESDAY MORNING. MENDELSPORN. WEDNESDAY MORNING. COSTA. THURSDAY MORNING. MESSIAH HANDEL PRIDAY MORNING. JUDITH.... LAUDA SION ... SERVICE IN C. HENRY LESLIE MENDELSSOHN BRETHOVEN. TURSDAY EVENING—A Miscillensous Consert,
OVERTURE.
ACIS AND GALATEA Comprising
Aconspondences by Covia)
OVERTURE.

AREA
OF Proposition
HANDEL
SELECTIONS FROM OPERAS, 4c.
OVERTURE.

AUBRADA
ACONSPONDENCES
OF Proposition
AUBRADA
AUB

OVERTURE

(Zempa). Hérold.

THURSDAY EVENING—A Miscellaments Concert,
comprising.

THE SCOTCH SYMPHONY (In A Miscor). MENDELSBORN.

SERBNATA. (Composed for the occasion of the
Marriage of the Princess Engly). Costa.

SELECTIONS FROM OPERAS. 8.

OVERTURE (Engly). WEIGHT.

FRIDAY EVENING—A FULL DRESS FALL.

Parties requiring detailed Programmes of the Performan asy have them forwarded by post: or may obtain them, on fire this 8th July (with any other information desired), on app-sion to Mr. Hissay Howall, Beevelary to the Committee, emont's Hill, Birmingham. J. F. LEIDPAM, Onlyman

TO AUTHORS.—ROBERT HARDWICKE,
PUBLISHER, 192, PICCADILLY, is always PREPARED
to TREAT with AUTHORS for the publication of their Production and the large sale of come of
his recent books, he coarsel position, and the large sale of come of
his recent books, he coarsel position, and the large sale of come of
his recent books, he coarsel position, and the large sale of come of
his recent books, he coarsel position, and the large sale of come of
his recent books, he coarsel position and the large sale of come of
his recent books, he coarsel position and the large sale of come of
his recent books, he coarsel position and the large sale of come of
his recent books, he coarsel position and the large sale of come of
his recent books, he coarsel position and the large sale of come of
his recent books, he coarsel position and the large sale of come of
his recent books, he coarsel position and the large sale of come of
his recent books, he coarsel position and the large sale of come of
his recent books, he coarsel position and the large sale of come of
his recent books, he coarsel position and the large sale of come of
his recent books, he coarsel position and the large sale of come of
his recent books, he coarsel position and the large sale of come of
his recent books, he coarsel position and he large sale of come of
his recent books, he coarsel position and he large sale of come of
his recent books and he coarsel position and he had he had he coarsel position and he had he h

M.B. TENNANT, F.G.S., gives PRACTICAL INSTRUCTIONS to Ladies and Gentlemen in GEOLOGY and MINERALOGY, illustrated by an extensive Collection of Minerals, Books, and Fossils, at 149, Strand, Landon.

DO NOT GO TO PARIS without first having bought the OFFICIAL ILLUSTRATED GUIDE, by GEORGE MEASOM. It consists of 200 pages of letter-press, 100 Engravings, and a magnificent Map. Price Oue Shilling.—Assures Letter & C. 20, Pages of the price of the book.

Map alone is worth double the price of the book.

THE STEREOSCOPE,—SAUNDERS'S UNIVER-SAL GIRCULATING LIBRARY OF STEREOSCOPIC SCIDES, 36, Poultry, London. Subseribers of 31s per annum may borrow Slides and exchange them continually, without further charge, or by book pot for 24. each way.—Prospectuses

SECONDHAND BOOKS. A CATALOGUE of STANDARD SECOND-HAND BOOKS, in all Classes of Literature, including Books of Prints, Topography, &c., many in handsome Bindings.— Wat. Dawson & Sons, 74, Cannon-street, City, London, Established 1809.

SIX PORTRAITS for 10s. 6d.—First-Class untouched PHOTOGRAPHS on PAPER, equal to Eggravings, will frame, paste in an album, or inclose in a letter.

344, REGENT-STREET, opposite Hamorer Chapel.
From the London School of Photography.

LEEDS MUSICAL FESTIVAL,
in AID of the FUNDS of the GENERAL INFIRMARY,
at LEEDS
To be held in the NEW TOWN HALL,
On TURSDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, end FRIDAY,
Seplember 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th,
Under the immediate Partonnee of September 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th, Under the immediate Patronage of HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN,

President.
The Right Worshipful the MAYOR of LEEDS, PETER FAIRBAIRN, Esq. Frincipal Performers.

Madame CLARA NOVELLO.

Mrs. SUNDERLAND. Madame WEISS,
Mdlie. PICOLOMINI.

Miss DOLBY, Miss PALMER,
Madame ALBONI.

Madame Alboni.

Mr. SIMS REFVES. Mr. WILBYE COOPER,
Signor GIUGLINI,
Mr. WEISS.
Mr. WINN, Mr. SANTLEY,
Signor ROSSI and Signor VIALETTI.
Solo Pianiste-Miss ARABELLA GODDARD.
Organiste-Mr. HENRY SMALP and Mr. WM. SPA
Choral Master-Mr. R. S. BURTON.

Professor W. STERNDALE BENNETT, Mus. Doc., Cantab.

Professor W. STERNDALE BENNETT, Mus. Doc., Cantab.
The Band, consisting of 100 Performers, will include the Members of the London Philharmonic Orchestra, and several local
A large and effective Chorus has been selected, chiefly from the
principal towns in the West Hiding.

Morning Performances.—Tuesday, 'Elijah'; Wednerday,
Haydn's Seasons' (Spring and Summer), and 'Israel in Egypt';
Thursday, Bach's 'Passions-Musik'; Beethoven's 'Mount of
Olives,' and Rossin's 'Stabath Mater'; Friday, 'M essish'.

There will be Grand Miscellaneous Concerts on the Evenings of
New Cantats. 'May Queen', will be performed.

The Leeds Corporation have granted to the Festival Committee
the privilege of admission for 500 holders of Serial Festival Tlockey,
on the occasion of the Inauguration of the New Town Hall by the
Queen.

the privilege of admission for 800 holders of Serial Festival Pickets, on the occasion of the Inauguration of the New Town Hall by the Queen.

PRICES or ADMISSION.

2. a. 7.

Serial Pickets, admitting to the Seven Performances.

4. 4. 0

Ditto ditto including the privilege of entrée to the Hallat the Inauguration.

5. 5. 0

Single Pickets for each Morning Performance, Front Sents 1. 1. 0

Ditto for each Evening Performance, Front Sents 1. 1. 0

Ditto for each Evening Performance Front Sents 0. 10 6. 0

Holders of Serial Tickets will be provided with separate Transferable Tickets for each performance.

REGULATION Strepecting the Purchase of Tickets, &c.

Applications for Serial Tickets must be made on and after the Applications for Serial Tickets and the sent of the Committee Rooms, 7, Grocketstreet, Parkirow, Leeds, accompanied by a remittance for the Tickets required; and all Cheques or Pott-office Orders are to be drawn in his name.

The choice of sents for the holders of Serial Tickets applied for pervious to August 8th will be required by Ballot.

Purchasers of Tickets can ballot in parties by giving previous notice, in writing, in whose name they wish to be ballotted.

The Committee will select places for parties who do not attend oncice, in writing, in whose name they wish to be ballotted.

The Committee will select places for parties who do not attend oncice, in writing, in whose name they wish to be ballotted.

The Committee will select places for parties who do not attend once the propose.

Patrons and Subscribers to the Guarantee Fund will have a preformen in hallotting for the choice of sents for the Festival, and also a priority in purchasing the Ser. Tickets, each purchaser being limited to direc.

Fatrons and Subscribers to the Guarantee Fund will have a preformen in hallotting for the choice of sents for the Festival, and also a priority in purchasing the december of private or being limited to direc.

When the proposed the proposed the proposed to partie the proposed to the proposed of the propo

Further information may be obtained on application to Mr. Fran. Brazz, Scoretary to the Festival Committee, 7, Greek-street. By order of the Committee.

militee, ROBERT BARR, ALDERSON SMITH, J. N. DICKINSON, J. N. DICKINSON, Astroct, Park row, Leeds.

7,'58

WICKE, PARED leir Pro-f some of lished by

ICAL

OLOGY

DE, by ress, 100 AETHUR pe. The

IVER-

COPIC

OND.

cluding tings,—

Class

AL,

DAY,

ζ.

lemthe day,

et's ttee

q.,

THE STEREOSCOPIC MAGAZINE. ADVERTISEMENTS, literary and photographic, for the FORTHCOMING NUMBER must be forwarded to the Publisher by the 26th instant.

Lovell Recee; 5, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden.

A CATALOGUE of TWO THOUSAND WORKS illustrative of English History can be had by remitting two postage estamps to H. G. Toucous, Bookseller, co. Great Russell street, Bloomabury, London, W. U.

LONG'S DET PROCESS FOR TOURISTS.

Third Edition, just published, price is: ; per post, is: id.

THE DRY COLLODION PROCESS.

By
CHARLES A. LONG. This process is simple, clean, and
certain, and the resulting pictures possess the exquisite delicacy
of the fibusane, the brilliancy of the "Web Collodion, and the fine
artistic texture of the Paper process.

Bland & Long, Photographic Instrument Makers to Her Majesty, 133, Pleet-street, London.

PHOTOGRAPHY.-REDUCED PRICE LIST and ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of PHOTO-GRAPHIO APPARATUS, CHEMICALS, and LENSES, sent past free on application. "Worthy the attention of amateurs." Bland & Long, Photographic Instrument Makers to Her Majosty, 153, Fleet-street, London.

LEONARD & CO., AUCTIONEERS,
SALE ROOMS, TREMONT-ROW, BOSTON, U.S.
The Subscribers respectfully solicit Consignments for Public Sale in Boston, U.S., for the Exhibition and Sale of which they have unequalled facilities, and will return prompt account of Salests—Tharwar & Wakssey, Merchantz, Liverpool, England; Little, Boston, U.S.
LEONARD & CO. Boston, U.S.

NOTICE.—J. A. BRODHEAD & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS and GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 38 and 55, TREMONY-STREET, BOSTON, UNITED
STATES, respectfully solicit CUNSION MENTS of Books, EnFlavy as, special stention to the Sale of such Consignments, and
insure for their English friends good prices, liberal advances
(when desired), and prompt returns in all cases. References: Hon.
R. B. Campbell, United States Consul, Mesers, Willia & Sotheran,
London; His Excellence, N. P. Banks, Boston; Buttler, Ketth
& Co. Baston.

B. Campbell, Dailed States Consul, Mesers, Willia & Sotheran,
London; His Excellence, N. P. Banks, Boston; Buttler, Ketth
& Co. Baston.

B. B. Campbell, Dailed States Consul, Mesers, Willia & Sotheran,
London; His Excellence, N. P. Banks, Boston; Buttler, Ketth
& Co. Baston.

B. B. Campbell, Dailed States Consul, Mesers, Willia & Sotheran,
London; His Excellence, N. P. Banks, Boston; Buttler, Ketth

F. A. BRODHEAD & CO. Boston, United States.

Sales by Auction

Important Sale of Books, MSS., Drawings, and Engravings. THE SECOND PART of the very valuable and choice Collection of BOOKS, MSS., DRAWINGS, and ENGSKVINGS, formed by the late M. BORLUTT DE NORTHONOR, will be SULD by AUCTION, at the residence of the Deceased, at Ghent, on the lish of July, and following days.

Deceased, at Ghent, on the lish of July, and following days. H. Chatalogues of this important Collection may be Mesers. Dulan, Fork street, Mesers. Bone., Bond Treet, Mesers. Dulan, Sohn-square; Mr. Nut, Strand; and at 28, Grasschurch-street.

Sale of the Choice and Extensive Collection of SHELLS of the late DR. JOHN KNAPP.

DOW ELLIS & LYON will SELL by AUCTION, at No. 19, decorpostreet, EDINBURGH, on WEDNES-DAY, the fliet of July, at 2 o'clock, afternoon, the above Collection of SHELLES and MOLLUSGE, afternoon, the above Collection of SHELLES and MOLLUSGE, afternoon, the above Collection of SHELLES and MOLLUSGE, or the second of the state of the s

Thereafter will be SOLE, a copy of LOVELL REEVES CON-CHOLOGIA ICONICA, splendidly bound. Upset Price, Fifty

Guineas.
The Collection is to be seen at 25, Inverlatib-row, Edinburgh, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 13 to 3 celock,—Tickets to see the Collection may be obtained by application to Dowella & Lyon, 18, George-street, Edinburgh.

The Select Miscellaneous Library and Collection of Law Book of the late THOMAS BENNETT, Esq., Solicitor.

MESSES S. LEIGH SOTHEBY & JOHN

WILKINSON, Anctioneers of Literary Property and
Works Illustrative of the Fine Acts, will SELit by AUTION, at
their House, 8, Weilington-street, Strand, on TUESDAY, the 20th
of July, at 1 c'clock precisely, the Scient MiSSELIAN EQUE
LIBRARY and Cellection of LAW BOOKS of the late THOMAS
BENNETT, Eas, Solicitor; comprising Manning and Bray's Hispaper, most extensively illustrated with a series of fire on Jungpaper, most extensively illustrated with a series of fire on Jungpaper, most extensively illustrated with a series of fire on Jungpaper, most extensively illustrated with a series of fire on Jungpaper, most extensively illustrated with a series of fire on Jungpaper, most extensively illustrated with a series of fire on Jungpaper, most extensively illustrated with a series of fire on Jungpaper, which is the series of the property of the series of the control of the series of the control of the series of the control of the series of MESSRS. S. LEIGH SOTHEBY & JOHN

The late CAPTAIN WARRINGTON'S Interesting Collec-tion of Naval Papers during the Reign of Charles I. and the Commonwealth.

MESSRS. S. LEIGH SOTHEBY & JOHN MESSRS. S. LEIGH SOTHEBY & JOHN WILKINSON, Auctionsers of Literary Property and Works connected with the Fine Arts, will SELL by AUGTION, at their House, 3 Wellington-street, Strand, on MONDAY, and of August, at 7 colock precedes, an Interesting Collection of Entropy of the Collection of England, August, at 7 colock precedes, an Interesting Collection of Tokical, Papers and All England, August have been collected by the Collection of England, August have been collected by the Collection of England, August have been collected by the Collection of Collection of England Civil, and most of the Registed Section of Collection of Collection of English Generals of Napoleon Bonaparte; also a Collection of English Seeds.

The Select Collection of Autograph Letters and Valuable Manuscripts formed by S. W. SINGER, Esq. F.S.A.

MESSRS. S. LEIGH SOTHEBY & JOHN MESSES, S. LEIGH SOTHEBY & JOHN
MULLINSON, Auctioners of Literary Property and
Works connected with the Fine Arts, with SEEL by ASCTION,
at their House, S. Wellington-sizeet, Strand, on TIGESDAY, 3rd
of August, at 1 o'clock precisely, the Select COLLECTION of
AUTOGKAP H. LETTERS and some IMPORTAT MARNEY
EARLY SERVICE AND ARTHUR SERVICE AND ASSESSED AS A SERVICE AND ASSESSED ASSESSED AS A SERVICE AND ASSESSED AS A SERVICE AND ASSESSED AS A SERVICE AS A SERV

Catalogues are nearly ready.

MESSRS. S. LEIGH SOTHEBY & JOHN MESSRS. S. LEIGH SOTHEBY & JOHN
M. WILKINGON, Anotherers of Literary Property and
Works with the Fire Arts, will SBLL by AUCTION,
at their House, S, Wellington-street, Strand, on WEDNESDAY, August 4, and five following days, the SEGOND PORTION
of the extensive and neculiarly interesting LIBRAR formed by
the late Rev. PHILLIP BLISS, D.C.L., Principal of St. Marys
Hall, Oxford, &c., comprising the most extensive such most complete four with Works there issued in the reign of Elizabeth, and
continued to the pressus time, including those printed by the
Clarendon and University Press—an extraordinary Series of
Works printed at London during the years 1664, 1685, and 1666,
immediately preceding that eventful period when the Fire of
London destroyed so of the pressus printed and unique Collection of Books, illustrative of the Charracters of Men in their various Phases of Life, from the reign of
Elizabeth to the pressus period—a large Assemblage of the Editions of the Paalms of David, many of which are of the greatest
rarity. Oxford printing and Manuscripts

The small Collection of Autograph Letters and Manuscripts formed by the late Rev. PHILIP BLISS, Esq., D.C.L., Principal of St. Mary's Hall, Oxford.

Principal of St. Mary's Hall, Oxford.

MESSES. S. LEIGH SOTHEBY & JOHN

WILKINSON, Auctioneers of Literary Property and Works
connected with the Fine Arts, will SELL by AUUTION, at their
House, 3. Wellington-street, Strand, saryl in August, immediately
after the sale of the 1-KTTESS formed by the late Rev. PHILIP
BLISS, D.C.L., Principal of St. Mary's Hall, Oxford, &c, containing the greater portion of the Ormonde Correspondence—
numerous Historical Documents during the Reigns of Charles I.,
Charles II., and later—a Collection of Original Charters from
King John to Queen Elizabeth, with the Saals—a Version of the
Fasting, the Schrabeth, with the Saals—a Version of the
Fasting, it is celebrated Parliamentary General—Poems by N.
Oldmixon, unpublished Volume in the Author's Autograph—
Early Latin Faslers and Service-Books—Thoma de Hibernia
Manipulus Florum.
Catalogues are nearly ready.

The Valuable Miscellaneous and Classical Library of the late Dr. ELDER, Head Master of the Charter-House School.

School.

MESSRS. S. LEIGH SOTHEBY & JOHN
WILKINSON, Auctioneers of Literary Property and
WILKINSON, Auctioneers of Literary Property and
Werks connected with the Fine Arts, will SELL by AUCTION,
at their House, 3, Wellington street, Strand, on WEDNESDAY,
Seth of July, and following day. at 1 ciolock precisely, the Valuable OLASSIGAL and MISCELLANEOUS LIBRARY of the
late Dr. ELDEN, Head Master of the Charter-House School, and
formerly Head Massic Miscellane Charles and Charles Charles
Catalogues are preparing.

Libraries of the late Colonel ABERCROMBIE, of the late THOMAS SHARP, Esq., of Leamington, and of other Collectors, deceased.

MESSRS. S. LEIGH SOTHEBY & JOHN MESSIES. S. ADJUST SOTHED TO SOCIAL WILKINSON, Auctioneers of Literary Property and Works onnected with the Fine Arts, will SELL by AUCTION at their House, S, Wellington-attreet, Strand, on FRIDAY, Sard of July, and three following days, the LIBEARIES of several Collectors, deceased, compraine Valuable Works in the various branches of Literary and Catalogues are nearly ready.

Important and Valuable Books, Woodcuts, &c.

MR. L. A. LEWIS will SELL at his Hou M. H. A. LEWIS WILL SELLL at his HOUse,
12. Fleet-street, on PRIDAY and SATURDAY, July 28
and 34, 197 Copies of the late Mr. PICKERING'S splendid
edition of WALTON and COTTON'S A ROLLER, with the Copyright and Copper-plates—the Copper-plates and Woodcus to
Ormerod's History of Cheshire, 3 vols follow—the Copyright, Steretype Flates, and Low copies of Tough Yerns by the Old Sallor—
Napoleon—a large Collection of Castra and Woodcus to numerous
popular works—a large quantity of Waste Paper, &c.

Periodical Sale of Pictures.—Auction Gallery, No. 10, Tichbourne-street, Regent Quadrant.

MR. GRAHAM respectfully announces that he intends commencing a MONTHLY SALE of PIC-desirable channel for Artists of emineus disposing of their unsold works. Early communications from Member of the Profession, with Lists for insertion in the Catalogue, will oblige.

Important Literary Property.—By order of the First Mortgagee.

SOUTHGATE & BARRETT have received instructions to SELL by AUCTION, at their Rooms, 22, et-street, on TUESDAY, July 20, at 12, in One Lot, The STEREOTYPE PLATES, COPYRIGHTS, and REMAINING STOCK

of the INTERESTING and POPULAR SERIES of WORKS

THE PARLOUR LIBRARY; rising the writings of the most distinguis

ractors of the past and present generations.

The extraordinary success that has ever attended this select series of books, finding access as it has done into the parlours and homes of all ranks of society, where it has established at ing, renders it one of the most valuable of its kind, not only from its residual control of the most valuable of the whols.

Catalogues forwarded on application.

SALE of the EXTENSIVE and VALUABLE LIBRARY, PICTURES, ENGRAVINGS, ANTIQUITIES, and CURIOSITIES, beinging to the Sequestered Relate of Mr. THOMAS SHAW, late Keeper of the Register of Sastines for the County of Fig.

is very rich in Works of Antiquasias and Missellancous Literature, and includes the Publications of the Hammatyne, Maithead, Abbolasford, Camden, and Spading Clubs, and the Wodfows, Spottiawoode, and Shakespeare Rocisties—Bible in black letter—Lamont's Diary—Works of Sir David Lyndeasy (Lord Jeffrey) Copy)—George Buchanan's Works—Memorials of the Family of Rowe (only 13 copies princied)—Myston's Crouykili—Genealogic of the Granity of Camboline of Copy (1998) of Camboline of Analecta Scotics, (131 copies printed)—Arrpine Papers (07 copies printed)—Chronicle of Battel Abbey—Chronicle of Abingdon—Historical Fragments, 1830 (very scarce)—Valerius Maximus, 1810—Archaologia Attlees, 1654—Accounts of the Archbishop of St. Andrews, translated into French—Musci Fitcuses (very fine collection of Mosses) &c. &c. THE LIBRARY

Mosses) &c. &c.

THE ENGRAVINGS
include Etchings by Rembrandt, engraved by himself, viz.—The
Great Jewish Bride, Two Beggars, Doctor Faustus, Renbrandt
and his Wis, Portraito Resmbrandt, Brembrandt Daving, James
Sitvius, Manusch Ben Israel, The Schoolmaster, The Little
Flight into Egypt, The Billind Bappier, Abraham Vander Linden,
The Little is Tonbe, and Bust of a Man—Sketches by Van Vliet
and John Livens, &c. &c.

include an Original Portrait by Wikite. Among the ANTIQUITTES and CURIOSITIES are, antique Cak Chaira(from Faikland Palace)—small Bilver Teapot, with Imperial Crown, pressated by the Emperon Napoleon on board the Bellerophon—Handle of Archbishop Sharp's Coffin, &c. This Extensive and Valuable Collection with the Sold by Public Roug, at Cupar, Fife, on Wednesday and Thursday, July 28 and 29. Catalogue may be had on application to Mr. T. G. Stevenson, Bookseller, Edinburgh; or George Hogarth, Banker, Cupar, Fife, Cupar, July 8, 1858.

Autograph Letters, Garrick Correspondence, &c.

PUTTICK & SIMPSON, Auctioneers of LiteL rary Property, will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, 191,
Plocadilly, on WEDNESDAY, July 21, an interesting collection
of AUTOGRAPH LETTERS, STATE PAPERS, and other Doculin, S. T. Coleridge, Lord Nelson, some interesting Letters of, and
relating to, David darrick, Ireisand's Shakspeare Forgeties (originals), and other letters of men eminens in the various branches of
Literature, Science, the Aris, Drama, &c.
Catalegues on receipt of two stamps.

Murical Library of the late Rev. RICHARD ALLOTT, D.D., Presentor of Armagh; Very Valuable Instruments, &c.,

Precenter of Armagh; Very Valuable Instruments, &c.,

PUTTICK & SIMPSON, Auctioneers of Literary Property, will SELL by AUCTION, at their Honse,
191, Piccadilly, on MONDAY, July 36, the very valuable MUSICAL LIBRARY of the laste Rev. RICHARD ALLOTT, D.D.,
Precentor of Armagh, comprising fine and complete sets of
by Randall and Wright; an unusually fine series of Secret Music,
comprising the collections and compositions of Arnold, Boyce,
Cross, Green, Purcell, Page, Woodward, Kenf, Batthuill; Glarke,
Narse, with fine MIS or printed Scores of the most esteemed Works
of the great Italian Writer; some rare Theoretical Bobss, inPublications of the Annual Boats, and Works of
Publications of the Tannual Boats, and Writer and Publications
Societies. The Musical Instruments comprise some very valuable
Violins, Tenors, and Violoncellos by the great Gremons makers,
Planofortes by Collard and Broadwood, &c.
Catalogues on receipt of two stamps.

Very Select Library of an Amateur, a few Engravings, Illuminated Missals, &c.

Huminated Missale, &c.

PUTTICK & SIMPSON, Auctioneers of Literary Property, will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, 191, Tarry Property, will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, 191, Tarry Property, will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, 191, and their thei

Sales by Auction.

Prints, Drawings, Paintings, Photographs, a few Gold and Silver Coins, &c.

Steer Couns, 9c.

DUTTICK & SIMPSON, Auctioneers of Literary Property, will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, 191, Piccadilly, on WEDNESDAY, July 21, a COLLECTED SEMBRAVINGS of all Chases and Periods, numerical Cartesting Portraits, Works of Sir Research Cartesting Portraits, Works of Sir Water Colour Drawings, Hanhart's Fac-similes of Drawings in Chromo-Lithography, &c., jaleo, a few Miscallaneous Articles, Ancient oriental Colon in Gold and Silver, specimens of Old Embrodedry, Paintings, &c.

Catalogues on receipt of two stamps.

To Ornithologists .- Gould's Works.

To Ornithologists.—Gould's works.

MR. J. C. STEVENS begs to direct attention
to the following Lots in the Catalogue of the Library of the
late T. C. HEYSHAM, Esq., included in the Sinth Day's Sale on
THURSDAY NEXT, Jayl 22, at his Great Room, 28, Kingsirved, Covenity and control of the Sinth Day's Sale on
THURSDAY NEXT, Jayl 22, at his Great Room, 28, Kingsirved, Covenity and the Control of the Great Room, 28, Kingsirved, Covenity and the Control of the Covenity of the author for stating that this is one of the finest copies of
the work that has ever been offered to public sale—Lot, S830,
Monograph of the Family of Toucans—Lot, 2831, ditto Trojans—
Lot 2832, Century of Birds of the Himalaya Mountains, and other
works the Sale of the Covenity of Sinds of Si

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW, No. CCVII., is published THIS DAY.

I. ADMIRAL BLAKE.

II. BUCKLE'S HISTORY OF CIVILIZATION.

III. IRON BRIDGES. IV. LIFE OF WYCLIFFE

V. PROFESSOR BLUNT AND HIS WORKS.

VI. SHIPWRECKS.

VII. BRITISH MUSEUM.

VIII. THE CONDITION AND FUTURE OF INDIA.

John Murray, Albemarle-street. WESTMINSTER RINEW SERIES. No. XXVII. JULY, 1858. Price 64. REVIEW.

I. CALVIN at GENEVA.

II. THE LAST DAYS OF CHURCH-RATES.

III. DOMESTIC ANNALS OF SCOTLAND.

IV. CARDINAL WISEMAN'S 'BECOLLECTIONS.'

V. MEDICAL EDUCATION.

VI. WOMEN ARTISTS.
VII. RECENT ASTRONOMY and the NEBULAR MY-POTHESIS.

CONTEMPOLARY LITERATURE: - \$ 1. Theology and Philosop \$ 2. Politics, Sociology, and Education - \$ 3. Science-History and Biography - \$ 5. Belies Lettres and Art. London: John Chapman, 8, King William street, Strand.

THE IRISH QUARTERLY REVIEW. Contents

John O'Connell.
A Letter from Mrs. E. W., Richmond, to the Editor, on some xery important Matters.
Art. I The Last of the Regenerators.—II. The Books of the Four Kings.—III. Brillat-Savarin.—IV. John Hogan.—V. Life in a Tub.—VI. Wigs on the Green—Trinity College, Dublin.—VII. Stephen Coppinger.—VIII. Poets and Poetry of Germany.—IX. The Adult and Young of the Poor-house.—X. The Charge and its Refutation.—XI. The Derby Appointments in Ireland: a Letter to the Editor.—XII. Quarterly. Record of the Progress of Reformalyr Schools and of Frison Discipline.

don: Simpkin, Marshall & Co. Dublin: W. B. Kelly

THE CHURCH MISSIONARY INTELLI-THE CHURCH MISSIONALY INTELLIGENCE, for JULY, price Fivepence, contains— Diplomatic Proceedings on the Coast of China—Lord Elgin at Ningso and Shanghae. 2. The New Zealand Mission. 3. The Memorandum of the Church Missionary Society on the Epicopset. Epicopset. Seeleys; Nisbet; Hatchard.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY. No. IX.

The Catacombs of Rome.
Three of Us.
What a Wretched Woman said to me.
Songs of the Sea.
The Kinicoh Estate and how it was settled.
A retiona Bironao.
A Perlia The Gancha Pril.
The Gancha Pril. November—April.
The Gaucho.
Mademoiselle's Campaigns.
The Swan-Song of Parson Avery.
The Denslow Falace.
Myrtle Flowers.
Chempa-Chesuncook.
The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table.
The American Tract Society.
Note to the Catacombs of Rome.
Literary Notices.
Trübner & Co. 60, Paternoster-row.

NOTICE.—To the CONSERVATIVES of CONSTRUTIONAL PRESS is the new CONSTRUTIONAL PRESS is the new Conservative Newspaper, and the supporter of Lord Derby's Policy, and the Conservative of England.—Published every Saturday, price 5d., stamped 6d., by S. H. Lindley, 19, Catherine-street, Strand, W. C. Removed from No. S.

DROFESSOR FARADAY. — CASSELL'S

ILLUSTRATED FAMILY PAPER, No. 34, New Beries, to be published on MONDAY NEXT, price One Penny, will contain a fathful likeness of PROP SESOR FAREDAY, with Biographical Memoir—Two Chapters of Mr. J. F. Smith's population of the Penny, and the Contain a fathful likeness of PROP SESOR FAREDAY, with Biographical Memoir—Two Chapters of Mr. J. F. Smith's population of the Contain of

Part I. on the 1st of August, 1858, RE-ISSUE of a HISTORY of BRITISH

A RE-ASSUE Of a HIGHORY OF DEMILIER
By the Rev. F. O. MORKIS, B.A.
In Monthly Parts, price 1st, each containing Four accuratelycoloured Plates
London: Groombridge & Sons, 6, Paternoster-row.

BOHN'S ILLUSTRATED LIBRARY FOR AUGUST.

LIGH HUNT'S BOOK for a CORNER,
illustrated with 80 extremely beautiful Wood Engravings
from designs by Bulks and Franklin, and a Frontispiece engraved on tited. For the state of the st

BOHN'S HISTORICAL LIBRARY FOR AUGUST DEPYS DIARY and CORRESPONDENCE,
edited by LORD BRAYBROOKE. New and improved Editon, with Additions. Complete in 4 vols. Illustrated with numerous Fortraits. Vol. III. Post Str. cloth, 5c. (Vol. 4 will be published punctually in September next.)
H. G. Bohn, York-Street, Corent-garden, London.

BOHN'S SCIENTIFIC LIBRARY FOR AUGUST BOHN'S SCIENTIFIC LIBRARY FOR AUGUST.

IUMBOLDT'S COSMOS; or, SKETCH of

Translated by E. G. OTTE and W. S. DALLAS, F.LS. Vol. V.

(Terrestrial Phenomeus, Volcanoss, Earthquakes, Springs, &c.)

In this edition the notes are placed beneath the text, an analytical Table of Contents is prefixed, and a comprehensive Index, not southing the original properties of the property of the p

Now ready, in I vol. 8vo. cloth, 16a; or free by post, 16a; 6d.

THE PINETUM; being a Synopsis of all the
Coniferous Plants at present known, with Descriptions, History, and Synonymes, and comprising nearly one Hundred new
Lory, and Synonymes, and comprising nearly one Hundred new
Lory, and Synonymes, and comprising nearly one Hundred new
Lory, and Synonymes, and Conference of the
Horticultural Garden, Chiswick; assisted by ROBERT GLENDINNING, F. H.S.
Henry G. Bohn, York-street, Covent-garden.

WELLER'S PRACTICAL CALCULATIONS and TABLES of CORRESPONDING EQUIVALENTS, at various RATES of EXCHANGE, of General Reports and Imports, of the Commerce of Great Britain and the
United States of N.A., with British India, Chins, and the Archipelago; to which is added an Abstract of Asiatic Weights, and
Measures, compared with the Imperial Standards, and of Gold
and Silver Coins, giving their National Denominations and
Values, Weights in Dwts, and Grammes, the number of Parts of
Values, Weights in Dwts, and Grammes, the number of Parts of
Values, Weights in Dwts, and Grammes, the number of Parts of
Woosey.

London: Richardson Brothers, 23, Cornhill, E.C.

POPULAR WORKS OF INSTRUCTION.

The following are now ready.

MARKHAM'S HISTORY of ENG-LAND, from the First Invasion by the Romans to the 14th Year of the Reign of Queen Victoria. 98th Edition. Woodcuts.

MARKHAM'S HISTORY FRANCE, from the Conquest by the Gauls to the Death of Louis Philippe. 58th Edition. Woodcuts. 12mo. 6a.

MARKHAM'S HISTORY of GER-MANY, from the Invasion of the Kingdom by the Romans under Marius to the present Time. 12th Edition. Woodcuts. 12mo, 6s,

BERTHA'S JOURNAL, during a Visit to her Uncle in England, containing a variety of interesting and instructive information. 7th Edition. 12mo. 7s. 6d.

LITTLE ARTHUR'S HISTORY of ENGLAND. By LADY CALLGOTT. 18th Edition. Woodcuts.

CROKER'S STORIES for CHIL-DREN, selected from the History of England. 15th Edition Woodcuts. 16mo. 2a, 6d.

CROKER'S PROGRESSIVE GEO-GRAPHY for CHILDREN. 4th Edition. 24mo. 1s. 6d.

PHILOSOPHY in SPORT MADE SCIENCE in EARNEST; or, the First Principles of Natural Philosophy Explained by the toys and sports of youth. By Dr. PARIS. 8th Edition. Woodcuts. Post 8vo.9s.

ÆSOP'S FABLES. A New Version. hisfly from original sources. By Rev. THOMAS JAMES, M.A. 8th Thousand, with 100 Woodcuts. Post 8vo. 2s. 6d.

FORTER'S RATIONAL ARITH-METIC. For Young Persons and Private Instruction. 2nd Edition. 12mo. 3c. 6d.

FISHER'S ELEMENTS of GEO-METRY, as Used at the Royal Hospital Schools, Greenwich. 5th Edition. 12mo. 1s. 6d.

FISHER'S FIRST PRINCIPLES of ALGEBRA. 5th Edition. 18mo. 1s. 6d.

JESSE'S GLEANINGS in NATU-RAL HISTORY, with Anecdotes of the Sagacity and Instinct of Animals. A Reading Book for Youth. 9th Edition. 13mo. 6s.

PRECEPTS for the CONDUCT of LIFE. Extracted from the Scriptures. By A LADY. 2nd Edition. 16mo. 1s.

JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle-street.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE CHAPLAIN'S NARRATIVE of the ■ SiEGE of DELHI. By the Rev. J. E. W. ROTTON, Chap-lain to the Delhi Field Force. Post 8vo. with a Plan of the City and Siege Works, price 10s. 6d. cloth.

"A simple and touching statement, which bears the impress of truth in every word."—Athenseum.

Truth in every word."—Athenseum.

Our author is a sincere, hard-working lain's daily observation. Our author is a sincere, hard-working and generous-minded man."—Leader.

"An earnest record by a Christian minister of some of the most touching scenes that can come under observation.

Literary Gassite.

THE CRISIS in the PUNJAB, By FRE-DERICK H. COOPER, Esq. C.S., Umritsir. With Map.

FIGHT MONTHS' CAMPAIGN against the BENGAL SEPOYS, during the Mutiny, 1857. By Colonel GEORGE BOURCHIER, C.E., Bengal Horse Artillery. With Plans. Post Stv. price? a. 6d. doi:h.

PERSONAL ADVENTURES during the INDIAN REBELLION, In ROHLLOUND, FUTTEGHUR, and OUDE. By W. EDWARDS, Esq. B.C.S. Post evo. price 6a (c)th.

London: Smith, Elder & Co. 65, Cornhill.

WILLIAM ALLAN'S SCHOOL BOOKS.

Complete German Class-Book, 4s. 6d.
THURGAR'S CONCISE and EASY GRAMMAR and SYSTEM for LEARNING the GERMAN LANGUAGE.

MOLE and JAMES'S SCHOOL FRENCH and ENGLISH PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY, 900 pages, strongly

GRASSI'S ITALIAN and ENGLISH PRONOUNCING DIC-TIONABY, strongly bound, 66.

ROUILLON'S ELEMENTARY SCHOOL-BOOKS.
ROUILLON'S GRAMMATICAL INSTITUTES of FRENCH,
EVENTE Edition, 52.
ROUILLON'S TOURIST'S FRENCH COMPANION, Fifteenth Edition, 44. 6d.
ROUILLON'S EXERCISES on PRENCH CONVERSATION,
Seventh Edition, 24. 6d.
London: William Alian, 13, Paternoster-row. Colchester: E.

Just published, price 1s. &d.

PRAINAGE of CITIES: reserving their
Sewage for Use, and kceping their Rivers clean, being especially applicable to the THAMES. With Illustrating Plans. By
JOHN SPERGAL.
London: Hodson & Son, 28, Portugal-street, W.C.

J. F. HOPE'S NEW WORKS.

In 1 vol. post 8vo. price 10a 6d, at all good Libraries,
THE ADVENTURES of MRS. COLONEL
SOMERSET in CAFFRARIA during the WAR at the
CAPE, &c. Edited by J. E. FENTON.

T HE PRIVATE R.

By C. STONE, 77th Regt.

Post Svo. price 3s. 6d. (Now Ready).

PREACHING, PROSING, and PUSEYISM, with other Peas of the Pod. By FELTHAM BURGHLEY, Author of 'Sir Edwin Gilderoy,' &c. PUSEYISM UNMASKED.

"FIVE YEARS OF BY ALFRED AUSTIN. This Month London: J. F. Hope, 16, Great Marlborough-street.

THE BOOKSELLER of JULY 24, will contain Notices of all the Educational Books published during the past three months, and will be forwarded post free to all Principals of School sending their address to the Office, 17, Warwicksquare, E.C.

This day is published, feap. 1s. sewed,
CHESS: a Poem. By a Member of the Cambridge University Chess Club.
London: W. H. Dalton, Bookseller to the Queen, 28, Cockspurstreet, Charing Cross.

THE PROPER USE of "SHALL" and
man Words, "Solien" and "Wollen" By the Rev. JOHN
FANDER.

London: D. Nutt, 270, Strand.

In feap. 8vo. with Six Caricature Etchings, designed by Gillray, now first added, price 6s.

In reap. 8vo. with Six Carloature Etchings, designed by Gillray, THE POETRY for the ANTI-JACOBIN; Comprising the celebrated Political and Satirical Poems, Parodies and Jeux-d'Esprit, of the Kt. Hon. G. Canning, Earl of Carlisle, Marquis Wellesley, Rt. Hon. J. H. Frere, G. Ellis, W. the Cristicals of the Parodies, a History of the Work, and a complete List of the Authors. By CHARLES EDMONDS. Second Edition, considerably enlarged.

"These sparkling gens of the New stood the test of more than "Incess sparkling gens of the New Stood the test of more than incess of the Comprision of the

,'58

f the

, Chap-he City

ress of Chap-

e most

ette.

FRE-

the

lonel With dy.

UR. 10 6s.

87

EM

SH

IC-

H.

th

N, E.

ir

By

L

STREET NOMENCLATURE.

NEW and SIMPLE PLAN for PREVENT-NEW and SIMPLE PLAN for PREVENT-ING the INGONVENIENCE resulting from the NU MBER of STREETS and PLACES of the SAME NAME in LONDON to save more than half the labour of directing, and greatly facili-tate the sorting of letters; which does not, necessarily, require the elightest alteration in the present mode of performing the dulies appertaining to any department of the Post-Office, and which may be carried into effect at a very small expense. By EDMUND WHITE.

London : Effingham Wilson, 11, Royal Exchange.

A LEXANDER FINDLAY'S, F.R.G.S.,

A LEXANDER FINDLAY'S, F.R.G.S.,
POPULAR ATLASES.
GREATLY REDUCED.

A COMPARATIVE ATLAS of ANCIENT
ing the various Divisions of the World as known to the Ancient,
and their Corresponding Sites and Boundaries in Modern Countries, derived from the most Authentic Sources. With an Index,
in Two Farts. By ALEXANDER G. FINDLAY, F.R.G.S.
Boyal 670. 20.

A MODERN ATLAS, forming a complete coloured, the Extent, Divisions, Physical and Political Arrangements of every Country in the known World; and containing the latest Discoveries. With a copious Index. Ryal 80-9.

CLASSICAL ATLAS, to illustrate AN-CLENT GEOGRAPHY: comprised in 25 Maps, coloured, ing the various Divisions of the World as known to the lents. With a coplous Index to the Ancient and Modern ics. Royal 870, 98.

JUNIOR ATLAS of ANCIENT GEO-GRAPHY; containing 13 Maps, coloured; with a cop Index, adapted for the use of Schools. Imperial 8vo. 5s.

A JUNIOR ATLAS of MODERN GEO-GRAPHY: containing 17 maps, coloured; with a Copious Index, adspted for the use of Schools. Imperial 8vo. 52. London: William Tegg & Co. 55, Queen-street, Cheapside.

CHAPMAN & HALL'S

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW POEM BY THE AUTHOR OF 'FESTUS.'

THE AGE: a Colloquial Satire.

By PHILIP JAMES BAILEY.

Tuesday next

HEALTH AND DISEASE: THEIR LAWS. WITH PLAIN PRACTICAL PRESCRIPTIONS

By BENJAMIN RIDGE, M.D. P.R.C.S. & Written expressly for the information of The Million; free from professional Technicalities, with many new Observations for Domestic Use, with which every one should be acquainted.

1 vol. crown 8vo. 12s. [This day.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

By L. DIREY and A. FOGGO. 1 vol. 12mo. [Tuesday next.

Now ready, price 9s. post 8vo. cloth,

A MONTH IN YORKSHIRE.

By WALTER WHITE, Author of 'A Londoner's Walk to the Land's End.' &c. &c.

Now ready, a SECOND EDITION of

DOCTOR THORNE: a Novel.

By ANTHONY TROLLOPE, Author of "The Three Clerks," Barchester Towers, &c. 3 vols. "The Three Clerks," Barchester Towers, &c. 3 vols.
"This is the best novel thas we have yet had from the pen of
Mr. Trollope. It is of more general interest than "The Warden,"
or 'The Three Clerks, and it embraces a wider range of character
and incident... Mr. Trollope's reputation should be raised by this
capital novel."—Globe.

"One of the most agreeable and instructive novels of the present day."—Observer.
"This is a very good novel, sparkling with life and animation
to the very end,"—Oohn Bull.

COUNTRY LIFE IN PIEDMONT.

Author of 'History of Piedmont,' &c.

Author of 'History of Piedmont,' &c.

"This is a book of travel and observation, with something in it which we really lite to an add it therefore presents a strong contrast to the publications and it therefore presents a strong contrast to the publications and it therefore presents a strong contrast to the publications and it is to be met with, but then it is seldom that a book is written under such advantageous circumstances. M. Gallenga writes with the feelings, taskes, experience, and knowledge of an Englishman; but in writing of Italy he writes of his native country. He has an independent mind, sound judgment, and plenty of excellent condependent mind.

CHAPMAN & HALL, 198, Piccadilly.

APPROVED SCHOOL

AND

COLLEGE BOOKS.

HOMER'S ILIAD: Books I., II., III. With concise Notes, Grammatical and Exegetical; and a Synopsis of BUTTMANN'S Lexilogus. By GEORGE B. WHEELER A. M. Fran. Syn. swed. 22.

HOMER'S ILIAD: Books IX., XVIII. With concise Notes, Grammatical and Exceptical; and a View of the present State of the Homeric Controversy. By GEORGE B. WHEELER, A.M. Fean Syo, sewed. 2s.

WALKER'S SELECTIONS from LU-CIAN, with a Latin Translation, and English Notes; to which are subjoined a Mythological Index and Lexicon. Cor-rected and Augmented by GEORGE B. WHEELER, A.M. New Edition, 15mo. bound, 4s.

COMPLETE WORKS of THE HORAGE: The Commentary for the Odes on the Basis of ANTHOE; The Commentary for the Odes on the Basis of ANTHOE; The Commentary for the Cally With COPIOUS ANNOTATIONS, partly original, and partly selected from Bentley, Deering, Altsoherlich, Jahn, Helerich, Dillenberger, and Orelli, by GEORGE B. WHEELER, A.M. Third Edition, 12mo. bd. 7a. 6d.

Or, separately Vol. 1—The ODES and EPODES. 12mo. bound, 4s. Vol. 2—The SATIRES and EPISTLES. 12mo. bound, 4s. 6d. This Edition has been carefully revised and corrected.

THE WORKS of HORACE: literally Translated in strict accordance with the Text of MCAUL and WHEELER's Edition of the Works of Horace. With a brief Account of the Life and Writings of Horace. By H. WARING, A.M. Second Edition. Fesp. 870. 2s. 6d.

COMPENDIUM of HEBREW GRAM. MAR, Designed to facilitate the Study of the Language; to which are added the FIRST EIGHT PSALMS in HE BREW, and a Vocabulary of Words of frequent cocurrence By Rev. WM. DE BURGH, M.A. T.C.D. Second Edition 8vo. cloth, 7s. The PSALMS IN HEBREW, separately, 8vo. sewed, 2s.

SELECT ORATIONS of MARCUS T CICERO: together with the TREATISES on OLD AGE and FRIENDSHIP. Literally Translated by the Rev. Dr. M'KAY, M.B.I.A. Third Edition. Fcap. 8vo. sewed, 2s. 6d,

AN ELEMENTARY TREATISE on HYDROSTATICS and HYDRODYNAMICS. By ANDREW SEARLE HABT, LL.D., Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin. 890, cloth. 6a. 6d

THE MODERN READER and SPEAKER: A Selection of Poetry and Prose from the Writings of Eminent Authors, with copious Extracts for Recitation, &c. &c. Illustrated by Diagrams. By DAVID CHAS. BELLI. Seventh Edition. 12mo. cloth, &c. &d.

THE THEORY of ELOCUTION: including a Detail of the Phenomena of Respiration, Voice, and Speech; the Causes and the Cure of Stammering and all other Vocal Impediments. By DAVID CHARLES BELL, Pro-fessor of Elecution and English Literature. 12mo. cloth,

JACKSON'S Complete System of BOOK-KEEPING, by SINGLE and DOUBLE ENTRY, with a Collection of Commercial Letters, adapted both for Forign and Inland Correspondence. By MARUST TROTTER, Pro-fessor of Book-keeping, &c. &c. 3a. &c.

HOOLE'S TERMINATIONS for Nouns and VERBS: To which are added, LILLY'S RULES for the Genders of Nouns and Heteroclites explained in English. A New Edition. Corrected and Improved. Fcap. 8vo. cloth. 1a 6d.

PRINCIPLES and PRACTICE of HYDRAULIC ENGINEERING, applied to Arterial and Thorough Drainage, Mill-power, &c. Also Tables of Earth work, &c. &c. By JOHN DWYER, C.E., Ass. Inst. C.E. Ireland. Second Edition. Syc. cloth. 18.

OUTLINES of MENTAL and MORAL SCIENCE. Intended for the purposes of General Instruc-tion; with Lexicon of Terms, &c. &c. By DAVID STUART, D.D. Second Edition, Fesp. 870, 28, 64.

THE AGRICULTURAL INSTRUC-TOR; or, Young Farmer's Class-Book: intended for Public Instruction and Private Study. By EDMOND MURPHY, A.B. Professor of Agriculture. Fourth Edition, 19ma, 18.

Dublin: M'GLASHAN & GILL, 50, Upper Sackville-street.

London; WHITTAKER & Co. Ave Maria-lane.

HOW TO SPEAK FRENCH; or, French and France: Pacts, Reasons, Practice. By A. Albiy Est. Lt. B. Paris. "Incomparably an process" "Albisans." Perfect."—Fru.—London: Longman. Edinburgh: Menzies. Paris: Galignani.

BUTTER'S GRADATIONS in READING and SPELLING, upon an entirely new and original plan, by which Dissyllables are rendered as easy as Monosyllables, 46th-edition, price is &d. bound.

BUTTER'S ETYMOLOGICAL SPELLING-BOOK and EXPOSITOR, 212th edition, price 1s. 6d. bound.

BUTTER'S GRADUAL PRIMER. With

Engravings. 36th edition, price 6d. Simpkin & Co., Whittaker & Co., Longman & Co., Hamilton & Co., London; Oliver A. Boyd, Edinburgh.

BOSE'S NEW GENERAL BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY.

ROSE'S NEW GENERAL BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY.
In 13 vols 8vo, price st, 8z. cloth,
THE NEW GENERAL BIOGRAPHICAL
DICTIONARY projected and partly arranged by the late
Rev. HUGH May projected and partly arranged by the late
Rev. HUGH May projected and partly arranged by the late
Rev. HUGH May projected and partly arranged by the late
Rev. HUGH May projected and partly arranged by the
reincode writers, who have availed themselves of the vast body of
materials which domestic and foreign literature has of late years
supplied.
London: J. Balin; C. Greenland; Capes & Co.; H. Washbourne;
H. G. Bohn; Willis & Scheran. Also J. Deighton, Cambridge;
J. H. & J. Parker, Oxford; and F. C. Westley, Cheltenham.

NEW WORKS

PUBLISHED BY

FIRMIN DIDOT FRERES, FILS et Cie.

PARIS, 56, RUE JACOB.

ÆLIANI de NATURA ANIMALIUM varia HISTORIA, epistolæ et fragmenta Porphyrii philosophi de abstinentia et de antro nympharum Philosis Byzantii de septem orbis spectaculis reconcovit, adnotatione critica et indicibus instruxit RUD. HERCHER. 1 vol. 8vo. 182.

BECQUEREL et EDMOND BECQUEREL, Résumé de l'histoire de l'électricité et du magnétiame et des applications de ces seiences à la chimie, aux sciences naturelles et aux arts. 1 vol. 8vo. 6s.

BIOGRAPHIE (NOUVELLE GÉNÉRALE); depuis les temps les plus reculés jusqu'à nos jours, avec les renseignements bibliographiques et l'indication des sources à consulter, publice par M.M. FREM IN DIDOT frères, sous la direction de M. LE DR. HOEFER. Tome Vinge-quatrième (Hemert-Holophira), in evo. 3s. 60.

DANGEAU (JOURNAL DU MARQUIS
DE), publié en entier pour la première fois par MM. EUD.
SOOLIÉ et L. DUSSIEUX, avec les additions inédites du
Duc de Saint-Simon, publiées par M. FEUILLET DE
CONCHEE. Tome Quinzième (1733–1715), in 8vo. 6s.

DECAISNE, Le jardin fruitier du Muséum; ou, iconographie de toutes les espèces et variétés d'arbres fruitiers enlitrés dans cet établissement, avec leur description, leur histoire, leur synonymie, &c. &c. Tublié sous les auspices de B.E. M. le Ministre de l'Agriculture et du Commerce. 15e. Livr. contenut 4 planches coloriées et texte, Se.

FOUCHER (Conseiller à la Cour de Cassation), Commentaire sur le Code de justice militaire pour l'armée de terre (Promulgué le 4 Août, 1857). Dédié à S.M. l'Empereur Napoléon III. 1 vol. 18 8vo. 18a.

GONCOURT (EDMOND ET JULES DE), Histoire de Marie-Antoinette. 1 vol. in 8vo. 5s.

ORATORES ATTICI: Lycurgus, Æschines,
Hyperides, Dinarchus, Gorgio Lesbonactis, Herodis, Aleidamatitic ed marchus, Gorgio Lesbonactis, Herodis, Aleidamatitic ed marchus, Gorgio Lesbonactis, AleidaGorgio Leontini, Autiphontis, Lyriic, Iscornia, Siegorius,
Curgi Hyperides, Dinarchi, Demadia Aliormunge exzaginta
graceò, cum translatione reficta A. CAROLO MULLERO.
Accedunt scholia in orationes Isocratis, Æschinis, Demosthenis et index nominum et rerum absolutissimus, quemcollegit I. HUNZIKER. 2 vols. 8vo. 39s.

RABELAIS (ŒUVRES DE), Collationnées pour la première fois sur les éditions originales, accompagnées de notes nouvelles et imprimées d'après l'orthographie des anciens textes, par MM. BURGAUD des MARETS et RATHERY. 2 vols. In 13mo, 8s.

RICHELIEU (MÉMOIRES DU MARÉCHAL DUC DE), avec avant-propos et notes, par M. Fs. BAR-RIÊRE. 2 vols. in 19mo. 6a. (Ils forment les tomes 16 et 17 de la Bibliothèque des Mémoires relatifs à l'histoire de France pendant le 19e siècle.)

STRABONIS GEOGRAPHICA. Greece, curs versione reficta. Apparatu critico, indicibus rerum nominumque locupletissimis, tabulis æri incisis quindecim instruxit CAROLUS MULLERUS. 1 vol. in 8vo. 36z.

Tous ees ouvrages se trouvent en Dépôt à Londres ches MM. Barthèse t Lowell, 14. Great Mariborough-street; M. Dulan, 27. Barthèse t Lowell, 18. Great Mariborough-street; M. Dulan, 27. Street, Oxford-street; M. Williams & Norgate, 14. Henristies, street, Covent-garden, A Edinburg ches M. M. Williams & Norgate. A Oxford ches M. Parker.

Le Catalogue des principales publications de FFRMIN DIDOT frères, fils et Cie, est delivré gratis dans les mêmes librairies.

deli

information and advice, clear, accurate, and com THE PRACTICAL GU By AN ENGLISHMAN ABROAD. GUIDES. "We have a genuine Handbook at last." - Civil Service Ga

Practical Swiss Guide. Third Edision. Tenth Thousand. Sa. &d.
Practical Shine Guide, Ma. &d. Practical Paris Guide, 1s.
London: Longman, Brown, and Co. Paternoster-row.

NEW VOLUME OF DR. G. SMITH'S HISTORY OF METHODISM.

HISTORY of WESLEYAN METHODISM: Just published, in crown Sys, price 10s, 6d, alot Vol. II. The Middle Age of Methodism from the Death of saley to the Conference of 1810. By GEORGE SMITE, LL.D. A.S. &c.; Author of 'Sacred Amals, or Researches into the intery and Beligion of Mankind,' &c.

Vol. I., "Wesley and his Times,' may be had, price 14s. 6d. don: Longman, Brown, and Co. Paternoster-row.

NEW WORK BY THE EARL OF CARLISLE.

Now ready, in grown 8ve. price 2s. 6d. cloth

Now ready, in crown 8vo. price 2s. 8d. cloth,

Paraphrase in Verse. By she EARL OF CARLISLE.

Extract. from Prytos. — "It is the eighth chapter of this marvellous book, of which, principally with the view of calling increased attention to its at the control of the control of

London: Longman, Brown, and Co. Paternoster-row

NEW AND CHEAPER COLLECTED EDITION OF THE TALES OF THE AUTHOR OF 'AMY HERBERT.' Just published, in crown 8vo. price 8c. 6d. cloth

I VORS; or, the Two Cousins. Being the Sixth work of a new and cheaper uniform Edition of the Stories by the Author of Any Herbert, publishing monthly, and comprising the following Works:

AMY HERBERT, 28. 6d. GERTRUDE, 2s. 6d. EARL'S DAUGHTER, 24 6d. EXPERIENCE of LIFE, 2a 6d. CLEVE HALL, 3s. 6d. KATHARINE ASHTON, 3g. 6d. MARGARET PERCIVAL. LANETON PARSONAGE.

London: Longman, Brown, and Co. Paternoster-row.

NEW VOLUMES OF THE CALENDARS OF STATE PAPERS.

Now ready, in 2 vols. imperial 8vo. price 80s. cloth, Now ready, in 3 vols. imperial 8vo. price 80s. cloth,
LAND from the Reign of King Henry the Eighth to the
Accession of King James the First 1509—1693. With the Correspondence relating to Mary Queen of Scots during the F-Detantion
in England. Edited by MARKHAM J. THORPE, Esq., of St.
Edmund Hall, Oxford, under the direction of the Master of the
Bolle, and with the sanction of Her Majesty's Scoretary of State
for the Home Department. Uniform with the Series of "Calendars of English State Papers," of which this work forms a continuation.

The above collection of State here to be found relating to Passes, like the rest of the series South affairs in the reign of Chainadars, is provided with a linear and Subjects, so that reference to ascertain what information is

London : Longman, Brown, and Co. Paternoster-row

NEW VOLUMES OF THE EARLY CHRONICLES AND MEMORIALS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHORITY OF THE LORDS TREASURY, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS.

Now ready, in royal 8vo, price 8s. 6d, each work, half-bound,

1. MONUMENTA FRANCISCANA: in Anglium; 3. Adae de Marisco Epistolae; 3. Registrum Fratrum Minorum Londoniae. Edited by the Rev. J. S. BREWER, MA.

2. FASCICULI ZIZANIARUM MAGISTRI Thomas Natter, of Walden, Confessor to King Henry the Fifth. Edited by the Rev. W. SHIRLEY, M.A.

3. THE BUIK of the CRONICLIS of SCOTLAND; or, a Metrical Version of the History of Hector, Boece: by William Stewart. Edited by W. B. TURN-BULL, Ed., Barrister.

4. JOHANNIS CAPGRAVE LIBER de ILLUSTRIBUS HENRICIS. Edited by the Rev. P. C. HENGESTON, M.A.

Also, uniform with the above, price 10s. 6d. half-bound, ..

CAPGRAVE'S BOOK of the ILLUSTRIOUS HENRIES, translated from the original Latin by the Rev. P. C. HINGESTON, M.A. With an Historical Introduction and Appendices by the Translator; and an Index.

The Prospectus of the series of 'Chronicles and Memorials of Great Britain' may be had of Messes, Longman & Co. and all Rockesllers

London: Longman, Brown, and Co. Paternoster-row.

DOMENECH'S MISSIONARY TRAVELS IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

Now ready, in 1 vel. 8vo. with Map, price 10s. 6d. cloth,

MISSIONARY ADVENTURES IN TEXAS AND MEXICO:

A PERSONAL NARRATIVE of SIX YEARS' SOJOURN in those REGIONS. By the Abbé DOMENECH.

Translated from the French under the Author's superintendence.

"The good and brave young Abbé Domenech, whose personal narrative we may at once say we have found more readable and more informing than a dozen volumes of ordi- to give him higher praise."

| Narrative we may at once say we have found more the annals of missionary enterprise; and we know not how seadable and more informing than a dozen volumes of ordi- to give him higher praise."

London: Longman, Brown, and Co. Paternoster-row.

MR. FORESTER'S TOUR IN SARDINIA AND CORSICA.

Just published, in One Volume, imperial 8vo, with 39 Wood Engravings and 8 Illustrations in Colours and Tints, from Sketches made during the Tour by Lieut-Col. Biddulph, Royal Artillery, and a coloured Map, price 28r. cloth;

RAMBLES IN THE ISLANDS OF CORSICA AND SARDINIA:

With NOTICES of their HISTORY, ANTIQUITIES, and PRESENT CONDITION.

> By THOMAS FORESTER. Author of 'Norway in 1848-1849,' &c.

"Mr. Forester's book is in all respects new: the brilliant lings which break, like bright islands, the broad flow of lithographs bring new landscapes before our eyes, and new the narrative.... A volume of travel so original and varied glimpses are opened by each of the numerous little pencil- as Mr. Forester's is a rarity in our day."

LEADER.

London: Longman, Brown, and Co. Paternester-row.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, No. CCXIX.

I. HUGH MILLER. CONTENTS. II. THIERS' HISTORY OF THE CONSULATE AND THE EMPIRE.

III. THE PROGRESS AND SPIRIT OF PHYSICAL

SOLENCE.

IV. CANNING'S LITERARY REMAINS.

V. THE HEALTH OF THE ARMY.

VI. THE CELTS AND THE GERMANS.
VII. POSTHUMOUS MEMOIRS AND SONGS OF
BÉRANGER.

VIII. CHRONICLES OF THE TEUTONIC KNIGHTS. IX. FROUDE'S KING HENRY VIII.

X. THE HINDU DRAMA.

XI. EARL GREY ON PARLIAMENTARY GOVERN-MENT.

London : Longman & Co. Edinburgh : A. & C. Black.

Just published, in post 8vo. price 7s. 6d. cloth, SPECTS of PARIS. By EDWARD COPPING, Author of 'Alderi and Goldoni, their Lives and Adven-London: Longman, Brown, and Co. Paternoster-row.

Now ready, in 8vo. price 7s. 6d. cloth,

NOTES on the REVOLT in the NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES of INDIA. By CHARLES RAIKES, Judge of the Sudder Court, and late Civil Commis-sioner with Sir Colin Campbell; Author of 'Notes on the North-Western Provinces of India.

London: Longman, Brown, and Co. Paternoster-row

COINS, CURRENCY, BANKING, BANK ACTS, &c. Just published, in 8vo. price 12s, eloth.

TREATISE on COINS, CURRENCY, and A. BANKING: With Observations on the Bank Act of 1844, and on the Reports of the Committees of the House of Lords and of the House of Commons on the Bank Acts. By HENRY NICHOLAS SHALY, Esq.

London : Longman, Brown, and Co. Paternoster-row.

MISS STRICKLAND'S LIVES OF THE ENGLISH QUEENS.

Complete in 8 vols. post 8vo.-(cash containing between 600 and 700 pages), with many Portraits, price 3£ cloth lettered; or any vol. separately, price 7s. 6d. to complete sets.

IVES of the QUEENS of ENGLAND, from the Norman Conquest. By AONES STRICKLAND. Dedicated by series permission to Her Majesty. A New Edition, revised, corrected, and augmented; and embellished with Portraits of every queen.

"These rolumes have the fas-ination of romance united to the integrity of history. The work is written by a lady of con-industry, and careful joint property. The first authentic sources, exhibit-industry, and careful joint property. All these quasifications for a biographer and an instorian abe has brought to bear upon the subject of her volumes, and from

Also, complete in 6 vols. with numerous Portraits, price 63s. cloth; or any vol. separately, price 10s. 6d. to complete sets,

RS. GREEN'S LIVES of the PRIN-CESSES of ENGLAND, from the Norman Conquest. London: Longman, Brown, and Co. Paternester-row.

In Svo. with 2 Illustrations in Colours, price 7s. 6d. cloth, THE BRITISH CAVALRY: With Remarks

on its Practical Organization.

By Captain VALENTINE BAKER, 10th Hussars.

London : Longman, Brown, and Co. Paternoster-row.

New and cheaper Edition, in post 8vo. price 8s. 6d. cloth CHAPTERS on MENTAL PHYSIOLOGY.

By Sir HENRY HOLLAND, Bart M. D. F.R. &c., Physician in Ordinary to the Queen and Prince Connort. Founded chiefly on Chapters contained in 'Medical Notes and Reflections' (Svo. 18a.), by the same Author. Second Edition, revised and enlarged.

London : Longman, Brown, and Co. Paternoster-row.

MOORE'S MELODIES, THE MUSIC PRINTED WITH THE WORDS.

Just published, in 1 vol. imperial 8vo. (small music size), price 154. cloth; or 35s. half bound in morocco,

HARMONISED AIRS of MOORE'S IRISH MELODIES, the Music, as originally arranged for Two, o, or Four Voices, printed with the Words.

Also, uniform, 31s. 6d. each, cloth; 42a each, half-morocco, MOORE'S IRISH MELODIES; the Symphonies and Accompaniments by Sir J. STEVENSON and Sir H. BISHOP printed with the Words.

MOORE'S NATIONAL AIRS and other SONGS, now first collected: the Music, arranged for the Voice and Pianoforte, printed with the Words.

London: Longman, Brown, and Co. Paternoster-row.

MR. A. HAYWARD'S COLLECTED ESSAYS. d, in 2 vols. 8vo. price 24s. cloth,

BIOGRAPHICAL and CRITICAL ESSAYS, By A. HAYWARD, Esq., Q.C.

By A. HAYWARD, Eq., Q.C.

"The two volumes of Mr.,
Hayward's Essays are full of the
best kind of gossip, clever and
solver than visc.

The biographical visc.

The visc.

The biographical visc.

The visc.

Th

London : Longman, Brown, and Co. Paternoster-row.

New and cheaper Edition, fcap. 8vo. price 5s. cloth,

New and cheaper Edition, frap. 8vo. price 5s. cloth,

MORNING CLOUDS.

"We cordially recommend, these letters to all our readers. The second Edition, thoroughly revised.

The second Edition, thoroughly revised. The second recording the selling, and are the work could be second to be selling the selling, and are the work of a very graceful and highly-form the second second to the second secon

London: Longman, Brown, and Co. Paternoster-row.

58

S.

Just published, in 3 vols. post 8vo. price 31s. 6d. cloth,

HEIRS OF CHEVELEIGH.

By GERVAISE ABBOTT.

" 'The Heirs of Cheveleigh' is one of the ablest novels of the present season, and must excite the deepest interest in the mind of every reader."

OBSERVER.

"This story presents powerful attractions for those who delight in the mysterious and romantic." Sex. the author possesses in an eminent degree the fancy, the imagination, and the power of writing requisite for the composition of a first-class novel." Dally Transagarn.

"The Heirs of Cheveleigh' is one of the ablest novels for the present season, and must excite the deepest interest a the mind of every reader."

ORRHYEL.

ORRHYEL.

ORRHYEL.

ORRHYEL.

Grand The Heirs of Cheveleigh' is original in every way;

all novel-readers."

ORRHYEL.

Grand The Heirs of Cheveleigh' is original in every way;

London: Longman, Brown, and Co. Paternoster-row.

NEW NOVEL.

In 1 vol. post 8vo. price 12s. cloth,

THE WEB OF LIFE.

By ALLAN PARK PATON.

"We doubt not that many will find themselves wiser and better by the perusal of this interesting story....In unrawelling "The Web of Life," the author has selected the stage and the pulpit as affording the most striking incidents for depicting the phases of human character; and the varied scenes to which we are introduced abound with traits of deep pathos and broad humour, interspersed with

London: Longman, Brown, and Co. Paternoster-row.

CAPTAIN BRIALMONT'S LIPE OF WELLINGTON.

Now ready, illustrated with numerous Maps, Plans of Battles, and Portraits, Vols. L and IL price 30s. cloth,

THE LIFE OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

From the French of ALEXIS BRIALMONT, Captain on the Staff of the Belgian Army: With Emendations and Additions.

By the Rev. G. R. GLEIG, M.A. Chaplain-General to the Forces, and Prebendary of St. Paul's.

Vol. III. (completion) is in preparation.

"We are to have here more than a translation of the well-known recent work of Captain Brialmont, which has pleased Englishmen by its general honesty, and soldiers by the skill with which it relates incidents of scientific war. Mr. Gleig has information of his own to give upon that part of the Duke's life with which M. Brialmont was least acquainted. The two volumes now published are complete in themselves: they contain one of the best extant histories of the Duke's military life."

EXAMINEL.

"A good deal of attention has been drawn to Captain Brialmont's Life of the Duke of Wellington in its original French, not less for its own merits than for its impartiality minute, yet comprehensive."

SPECTATOR.

London: Longman, Brown, and Co. Paternoster-row.

NEW VOLUME OF MR. MERIVALE'S HISTORY OF THE ROMANS UNDER

Now ready, in 8vo. with Map and Plan, price 16s. cloth,

HISTORY OF THE ROMANS UNDER THE EMPIRE.

By the Rev. C. MERIVALE, B.D., Late Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge.

Vol. VI. from the REIGN of NERO to the DESTRUCTION of JERUSALEM.

This volume carries on the history from the accession of Nero, A.D. 54, to the accession of Verpasian, and the destruction of Jerusalem, A.D. 70. It embraces the narrative of the conquest of southern Britain under Claudius and Nero, and the concluding chapters relate the great "Sepoy" mutiny in the Roman armies in the north of Gaul, and the revoit of the Jews, which ended in the fall of their city and dissolution of their polity. Amidst these victisatives in the external relations of the empire, revolutions not less interesting and important occurred at home. The vices of the Imperial system, established by Augustus, were fully developed under Nero, the last of the Cesarean family. His reign, disastrous in its military reverses in Britain and Armenia, in the great conflagration and the great plague of Rome, was rendered infamous by the tyranny and desbauchery of the emperor, and by the general relaxation and decline of national spirit in all classes. The personal crucity of Nero reached its climax in the barbarous persecution of the Christians; but his proscription of the most virtuous of the senators, such as Thrasea, and the bravest of the generals, such as Corbulo, drove both classes into conspiracies against him, and ended in his overthrow and death. The extinction of the Christian et al. Thrasea, and the bravest of the generals, such as Corbulo, drove both classes into conspiracies against him, and ended in his overthrow and death. The extinction of the Cesarean family was followed by the rivary of the chiefs of the legions in various guar-

Vols. I. and II. comprising the History to the Fall of JULIUS CÆSAR, Second Edition. . 28s. Vols. IV. and V. from AUGUSTUS to CLAUDIUS, B.C. 27 to A.D. 5482s.

London : Longman, Brown, and Co. Paternoster-row.

M. CONTANSEAU'S NEW FRENCH DICTIONARY.

Just published, in One thick Volume, post 8vo. price 10s. 6d.

A NEW PRACTICAL DICTIONARY

FRENCH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES:

Compiled from the most recent Authorities, English and French,

1. New Words in general use in each Language not to be found in other Dictionaries.
2. Compound Words not translated literally.

2. The state of the

3. Prepositions annexed to the French Verbs and Adjectian Idioms and Phrases, &c.

Followed by abridged VOCABULARIES of GEOGRAPHICAL and MYTHOLOGICAL NAMES.

By LÉON CONTANSEAU.

Professor of the French Language at the Hon. East India Com-pany's Military College, Addisombe; Examiner for Direct Appointments of Cadeis, &c.

Select Opinions of the Press.

"Very portable as to its form, and very com-plete as to its matter. It includes fully the French plete as to its matter. It includes fully the French and English of the present day, by inserting such new words as photograph, revolver, stereoscope, and many more; it includes familiar English compounds representing simple words in French; it gives French for every sense in which an English word is taken—thus, there are twelve senses to the word match, all of course to be translated differently. It gives with French verbs the prepositions required after their infinitives or adjectives; it illustrates idloms; it gives the principal tenses of irregular verbs, and it is so printed as greatly to assist the eye in finding any information sought."

EXAMINER, Jan. 10, 1857. EXAMINER, Jan. 10, 1857

EXAMINER, Jan. 10, 1857.

"The fruit of seven years' toil, by a teacher occupying a distinguished position, this Dictionary has strong claims to favourable consideration. It is a convenient medium between the large and abridged dictionaries of Spiers and Tarver. The plan is admirable, and the execution worthy of the plan. The prominent features are—the insertion of the newest words, the correct translation of compound words—which often do not correspond in the two languages, and are, therefore, very liable to be mistranslated—the annexing of prepositions required after French verbs and adjectives, the distinct enumeration of the various senses in which a single word is often used, with proper renderings of each, and the introduction of useful idioms and phrases. ... The typographical arrangement is remarkably clear, consistent, and convenient for practical purposes. We must mention, as another excellence, the insertion of the principal tenses of irregular verbs, both French and English."

ATHERMEN, March 21, 1857.

"This appears upon the first glance to be a

cipal tenses of irregular verbs, both French and English."

"This appears upon the first glance to be a model for a portable dictionary. It is in small 5vo., contains rather more than 500 pages [470 more=970], on good paper, but not too thick; so that the volume is compact in every sense. Although the words are very closely packed—for there is an immense number in a small space—the choice of type is excellently adapted to setting forth the original word, its several relations and explanations, with perfect distinctness: the reference is peculiarly easy—the eye glances over the page without hindrance, and fastens upon the word at once. The volume, however, contains improvements. It comprises all the new words introduced into both languages, such as 'photograph,' stereoscope,' potichomanie. A part of the packing is effected by an ingenious use of figures and other signs to indicate the peculiar acceptation of words. Specimens of the most prominent idense and familiar phrases are thrown in; and irregular verbs are worked out, so as to save trouble and instake. We have gleaned over the dictionary to test some of the more ordinary defects, especially erronsents spelling; and we find that it stands this test well. The old fashioned spelling seems to be corrected 'we do not, for example, find 'bonhommie,' but 'bonhomie,' in the modern fashion." Spectraco, Jan. 3, 1867.

London: LONGMAN, BROWN, and CO.

Nº

Lec

On

the

liv

in

SAMPSON LOW, SON & CO.'S NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS.

Now ready, post 8vo. cloth, 8s. 6d.

SUMMER and WINTER PICTURES of SWEDEN, LAPLAND, and NORWAY. By BAYARD TAYLOR, Author of 'Views Afoot,' Land of the Saracen.'

This book is one of the most pleasant and entertaining records of travel which have been given to the public for many a long day."

Now ready, in 2 vols. post 8vo. cloth, 19s with Portraits, uniform with Miss Strickland's 'Lives of the Queens of England,'

LIVES of the SOVEREIGNS of

RUSSIA, from Rurik to the Death of the Emperor Paul. By "GEORGE FOW LEER, Author of a listeory of Turkey." The author of these volumes little heeds of either earthly censuristing of this his feat work, that it countains a very excellent and useful outline of the reigns of the sovereigns of Russia. Some such work has been long winted, as it brings within small compass what can only otherwise be got at by wide and discursive reading. This work is not a dry compendium,—It is enlivened by illustrative anecdotes, and will meet, we hope, with the success it desorres, at least at the handless of the success it desorres, at least at the handless of the success is desorred, as it against a the handless of the success is desorred.

Vol. II. now ready, completing the Work. 2 vols. 3vo. cloth, 24s.

The CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY

THE GUNSTITUTIONAL HISTORY
of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA; being a History of
the Origin, Formation, and Adoption of the Constitution;
with Notices of its principal Framers. By GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS.
"Here, in fact, a most carefully digested and well-written constitutional history of the great Federal Republic of America is
begun by Mr. Curtis, a lawyer of deserved eminence in Boston.
The first only of its two volumes is now before us, and we shall
therefore have no opportunity; on the completion, of discussing it
therefore have no opportunity; on the non-plation, of discussing it
our opini n of its great merit."—Examiner.

With 40 Illustrations, beautifully printed by Clay, on toned paper, grown Svs. 10s. 6d. cloth system.

Paper, crown ovo. 10s. 0d. cloth extra.

CHRISTIAN GEHLERT, and Other

Sketches. By BERTHOLD AUERBACH, Author of 'Village
Tales,' Bareforded Maiden, 'de. Translated from the German
by arrangement with the Author.

"For real household painting, for a real interior, commend us
to Berthold Auerbach. 'Christian Gellert, and other Sketches,'
are very slight; they are searce claborated into tales, but they
the good pastor whose simple strains stilled the discontented
heart—of the way in which the baker's son woosd and won the
daughter of the rich old beathen, Mr. Goldstumpf, of Freiburgh;
had then we have a few gleanings from a memorandum-book, or
realiser what in old times we might call quains conceibs, such as we
transplanting into English soil. Let us add, that the bookbinder
and printer and engraver have all done their best to make the book
as attractive as its contents."—Dully Neve.

Sixth Edition, now ready, considerably cularged by the Author, with numerous Charts and Diagrams, 8vo. cloth, 10s.

The PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY of

the SEA; or, the Economy of the Sea and its Adaptations, its Salts, its Waters, its Glimates, its Inhabitants, and whatever there may be of general interest in its Commercial Uses or Industrial Pursuits. By M. F. MAURY, Lil. D. Lieutenant of the United States Navy.

We err greatly if Lieut. Maury's book will not hereafter be classed with the works of the great men who have taken the lead in extending and improving knowledge and art. His book displays in a remarkable degree, like the Advancement of Learning, and the Raural History. Of Burkon, produced research and magnificent imagination. "Historiacal Landon Avisa."

ith nearly 100 Illustrations, fcap. cloth, 3s. 6

PHRENOLOGY made PRACTICAL
and POPULARLY EXPLAINED. By FREDERICK
BRIDGES.
"We have no hesitation in recommending this little treatise as
the most reliable and perfect in any language on the fascinating
subject of Phrenology."—Alorming Herald.

VII. 1 vol. post 8vo. with Portraits on Steel, and Woodcuts, 10s. 6d.

1 vol. post 8vo. with Portraits on Steet, and woodcuis, 10x, sec.

LIFE and TIMES of AARON BURR,

Lieut. Col. in the Army of the Revolution, and Yice-President
of the United States. by JAMES PARTON.

"By shaking the dust off half-a dozen ponderout volumes—cutting out a leaf here and there—picking through and revising a
heap of yellow level-tetre—touching the springs of secret drawers
and holding up to the light certain locks of soft hair and sly
laughting ministures, and gathering what friends and enemies
have to say in England, America, France, and Sweden, we obtain
a Biography of more than ordinary luterest—contradictory
enough in phenomena of good and ord—a romance in real life."

Process? Mogusine.

VIII.

Each 7s. 6d. cloth, bevelled boards; or in morod

CHOICE EDITIONS of CHOICE
HOOKS. Illustrated by C. W. Cope, R.A.; T. Creewick, R.A.;
Sdward Duncan; Birket Foster; J. G. Horeley, A.R.A.;
George Hicks; R. Redgrave, R.A.; C. Stonehouse; F. Tayler;
Seorge Thomas; H. J. Townshend; E. H. Wehner; Harri-

1. BLOOMFIELD'S FARMER'S BOY.
2. CAMPBELL'S PLEASURES OF HOPE.

a CAMPBELL'S SOLDIER'S DREAM, &c 4 COLERIDGE'S ANCIENT MARINER.

5. GOLDSMITH'S DESERTED VILLAGE. GOLDSMITH'S VICAR OF WAKEFIELD

7. GRAY'S ELEGY IN A COUNTRY CHURCHYARD.

& KEATS'S EVE OF ST. AGNES

9. MILTON'S L'ALLEGRO (shortly)

10. WORDSWORTH'S PASTORAL POEMS.

SAMPSON LOW, SON & Co. 47, Ludgate Hill.

13, GREAT MARLBOROUGH-STREET.

HURST & BLACKETT.

Successors to Mr. Colburn,

HAVE JUST PUBLISHED THE FOLLOWING

NEW WORKS.

The OXONIAN in THELEMARKEN;

or, NOTES of TRAYEL in SOUTH-WESTERN NOR-WAY, in the Summer of 1855-7; with Glances at the Legendary Lore of that District. By the Rev. F. METCALFE, M.A., Fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford, Author of 'The Oxonian in Norway, &c. 2 vols. with Illustrations, 21s.

"bits new book is as lively as its predecessor—its matter is as good when the intermixture of legends and traditions with the better. The intermixture of legends and traditions with the tast claim on a public that desires to be amused."—Examiner.

NOVELS and NOVELISTS, from ELIZABETH to VICTORIA. By J. C. JEAFFR SON. 2 vols. with Portraits, 21s. [On the 23rd.

MEMOIRS OF RACHEL. 2 vols.

post 8vo. with fine Portrait, 21s. bound.

"A book sure to attract attention, and well meriting it."—Globe
"A most able and interesting book."—Chronicle.

The COUNTESS of BONNEVAL:

Her LIFE and LETTERS. By LADY GEORGIANA

"ULLERTON. 2 vols. post 8vo. 21s.

"One of those touching stories which create a lasting impression."—4theneum.

CARDINAL WISEMAN'S RECOL-LECTIONS of the LAST FOUR POPES. 1 vol. 8vo. with Portraits, 21s. bound.

Lady FALKLAND'S CHOW CHOW; being Selections from a JOURNAL KEPT in INDIA.
Second Edition. 2 vols. with Plates.

ORIENTAL and WESTERN SIBERIA: a Narrative of SEVEN YEARS' TRAVELS
in SIBERIA, MONGOLIA, the KHIRGIS STEPPES,
CHINESE TARTARY, and CENTRAL ASIA. By
T. WITLAM ATKINSON. 1 large vol. royal 8vo.
embellished with 50 illustrations, including numerous
beautifully coloured Plates, from Drawings by the
Author, and a Map, 2l. 2s. elegantly bound.

RIDES and REVERIES of Æsop

A WOMAN'S THOUGHTS ABOUT WOMEN. By the Author of 'John Halipaz.' 10s

JOHN HALIFAX, THIRD EDITION, 1 vol. 10s. 6d. GENTLEMAN.

THE NEW NOVELS.

RUMOUR. By the Author of 'Charles

THE REIGNING BEAUTY. By Lady

CHATTERTON. 3 vols.

"The Reigning Beauty' is an excellent novel, and cannot fail to be generally read."—Observer.

"A beautiful story of a woman's love. There is a fine delicacy of colouring in Lady Chattetton's characters which gives to her fittilious personages an infinite life and variety. "John Bull." This interesting work will be welcomed, as it possesses the merit of upholding the true principles of right in a late which talent has made brilliant with the charme of romance. "John."

The LIGHT of OTHER DAYS. By

JOHN EDMUND READE. 3 vols.

"To every person who can appreciate a really interesting novel, and one which, moreover, gives evidence of intellectual powers of no common order, we would most heartily commend 'The Light of other Days.' It has not been our good fortune for years to meet with a work which possessed so many intrinsic claims to the approbation of a discerning public. It is not alone in the story which is interwoven in the novel that the interest of the work centres, but the numerous collateral disquisitions upon literature and literary men, poetry, politics, society, choication, rial study, and they afford many useful hints and suggestions, and much valuable and well-considered oriticism."—Chronicle.

THE POOR RELATION. By Miss

PARDOE. 3 vols. "The very best novel which Miss Pardoe has ever written." "A novel of a most interesting character, which will enjoy considerable popularity."—Observer.

HECKINGTON. By Mrs. Gore. 3 vols. "A valuable prize to readers in search of a clever novel. The heroine is charming. The sketches of 'the officials' are all ad-mirable-such as only Mrs. Gore can sketch them—light, like, and spirited."—d.thencoun.

ONE-AND-TWENTY. By the Author

THE TWO BROTHERS. Author of 'THE DISCIPLINE OF LIFE,' &c. 3 vols.
"The best of Lady Emily Ponsonby's novels."—John Bull.

George Routledge & Co.'s New Books or New Editions.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO THE RHINE. Price One Guines, cloth gilt,

The LOWER RHINE, from Rotter-DAM to MAYENCE. With Steel Illustrations from designs by Birket Foster. Described by Henry Mayhew. Also uniform.

The UPPER RHINE—the Scenery of

its Banks, and the Manners of its Peopls. With Steel Illustrations by Birket Foster, and Descriptions by Henry Mayhew.

The latest works describing the scenery of this magnificent river. With illustrations from original sketches. "No tourist should be without a copy."

Price 5s, half bound

DOGS: their MANAGEMENT. By EDWARD MAYHEW. Being a New Plan for Treating the Animal. Illustrated with numerous Woodcuts depicting the position and character of the Dog when suffering Disease.

Price 10s. 6d, half bound

BRITISH RURAL SPORTS; com-

prising Shooting, Hunting, Coursing, Fishing, Hawking, Racing, Boating, Pedestriausem, and the various Hural Games and Amusements of Great Britain. By STONEHENGE, Author of 'The Greyhound'; and Illustrated with many Plates.

GENERAL SIR CHARLES NAPIEB'S ROMANCE. Price 7s. 6d. cloth lettered

WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR: a

Historical Romance. By GENBRAL SIR CHAS. NAPIER. Edited by his Brother, SIR WILLIAM NAPIER.

Edited by his Brother, SIR WILLIAM NAPIER.

The real here of the book is Harold, and the real moral of his fate is one illustrative of the consequences of leaving England comparatively defruction, not because she had not, when William lauded at Perentsey, plenty of shout hearts to defend her, but be-indeed, and the state of th

WILL HE MARRY HER? By John

LANG, Author of 'Too Clever by Half.'

"Possesses the merit of being a story of real life. It is crowded with recognizable portraits. Written by a man of healthy understanding with a vigorous pen and the faculty of story-telling. Will he Marry Her?' is wanting in nothing that should ensure its popularity."—Leader.

AMUSEMENT WHEN IN THE COUNTRY.

Price 1s. each,

COMMON OBJECTS of the COUN-TRY. By the Rev. J. G. WOOD. With many Illustrations.

COMMON OBJECTS of the SEA-SHORE, By the Rev. J. G. WOOD. With many Illustra-

Editions of the above with the Plates coloured, 3s. 6d.

Price 2s. boards,

WILD FLOWERS: How to See and how to Gather Them. By SPENCER THOMSON. With 170 Illustrations. A fine Edition, with the eight large Plates beautifully coloured, and bound in cloth, price 5s.

"This work speaks for itself. No one can open it without being persuaded of its value, and without obtaining information that will cultivate the mind, and improve the taste. "Bell's Messenger.

BOOKS FOR TOURISTS.

FRANCE, HOLLAND, BELGIUM, and UP THE RHINE. By ROBERT BELL. Illustrated with many Illustrations. Crown 8vo. price 7s. 6d. cloth gilt.

NORWAY and SWEDEN; or, Forest Scenes, By the Rev. HENRY NEWLAND. Boards, 2s.; or cloth, with Plates, 3s. 6d.

SPAIN (The Bridle Roads of). By GEORGE JOHN CAYLEY, Crown Svo. boards, 2a; or cloth,

The readers of travel may place it side by side with ' Eothen."

Price 12s. 6d. cloth gilt.

SUMMER TIME in the COUNTRY.

By the Rev. R. A. WILLMOTT. The Illustrated Edition with upwards of Forty-five Plates from Designs by Birket Foster, Harrison Weir, James Godwin, &c., printed on tinted

London: GEO, ROUTLEDGE & CO. Farringdon-street-

7, '58

ns.

tter-

y of

By

om-

NGE,

ER.

hn

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1858.

LITERATURE

Lectures of Lola Montez (Countess of Landsfeld), including her Autobiography. (New York, Rudd & Carleton; London, Low & Co.)

OUR simple Goldsmith sings, that
When lovely woman stoops to folly
the only sensible thing she can do—

To give repentance to her lover And wring his bosom is—to die.

But then Goldsmith forgets that lovely woman, if blessed with sense and spirit, may prefer to live and suffer, and stoop again,—and at last write a book. If men may pour their miseries into rhyme, why not women? Why deny the gentler sex the consolations of confession? If Shore will walk in a literary white sheet and carry a lighted candle, what right has the beadle to interfere? And the pretty sinners make such edifying and amusing works, too! Who can avoid tears over La Vallière's Reflections? Who can withdraw his eyes from the devotional figure of La Maintenon at St.-Cyr? Who has not laughed with La Duchesse d'Orléans, and shuddered with the Margravine of Anspach? Pompadour, even, has found an admiring apologist. Nay, what man, in his secret soul, would not rejoice to discover a Diary of Lais or the Confessions of Aspasia? Only the poets talk of dying! Not so, most certainly, the Countess of Landsfeld; who seems, by these reports of her doings in America, to be as lively in manner, daring in character, and aggressive in opinion, as in days when all of us were younger, some of us more romantic and enthusiastic perhaps than now. We write Countess of Landsfeld, instead of Dolores Gilbert, Mrs. Captain James, Madame Dujarrier, Princess Schulkoski, Lola Montez, or Mrs. (we really forget, and we beg the lady's pardon for our remissness, the name of the English gentleman who last led her to the altar)-or any other name to which she has had a right, or which may have been wrongfully bestowed on her by literary godfathers and godmothers. We say Countess of Landsfeld, instead of any of these, for we presume that this title is permanent: it is at least distinctive; and we desire to be polite to a lady who has been much maligned, and often, we dare say, with little fairness or intelligence. We wish we could be more certain and more precise, even with the Autobiography under our eyes. But ladies are shy at dates and sparing of obituaries. As we find recorded in the Autobiography a marriage of the heroine with Capt. James—then a contract of marriage with M. Dujarrier—afterwards a second marriage with the gentleman whose name escapes our recollection, followed by a second contract of marriage with Prince Schulkoski-without once hearing of the death of either husband—one is slightly puzzled; and we can just conceive that ill-natured people, not knowing better, might possibly think the worst. We naturally think the best. Readers with the benignant innocence of Parson Adams will conceive that somehow or other it must be right, and, while thankful to the worldly-minded critic for his hint about the name, will eagerly turn to the good that he may hope to meet with in this curious production.

Readers are apt to find in books, as they find in stones and in running brooks, that for which they seek. Some may look into this work for scenes such as Suetonius might have described and Parrhasius painted. They will be disappointed. Such a spirit as Parson Adams will find in this life and opinions of a modern Aspasia very little that is scandalous, nothing

that is impure,—he will find in it much that is gay and sportive, not a little that is farcical and entertaining,—nay, he will meet with something that his true heart will treasure as good and his unsophisticated intellect pronounce to be wise. What harsher moralists would brand as audacity and indiscretion he will probably pass with a kindly reproving smile, for his humour is gentle and he has a corner in his soul even for eccentricity and caprice. What if we lay aside for a moment our awful and sublime virtue, and look down on the tale of this erring and brilliant woman with his simple and indulgent eyes? Perhaps we shall suffer nothing by our condescension.

Somebody, it was clear, was bound to inform us who is Lola Montez. Twenty-four lives, that lady tells us, she has read of herself-and not one true. Only think of it-twenty-four regular false biographies! Why, in calmer life than that led by the modern Hetairæ, a woman winces under a mistake in the spelling of her name or an omission from a list. Lady Jane writes to the papers that she was not at Cremorne: her sister, Lady Blanche, that she was at the Queen's ball. Fancy their feelings on reading only one history of their lives, in which their ages were exaggerated and their parents described as a butcher at Whitechapel and a laundress at Mile End! Yet this would be mild treatment compared with the way in which the biographers have served the laughing Lola. One wretch brings her into a wicked and delightful world in Spain, another in Geneva, another in Cuba, another in India, another in Turkey, and so on; and at last, "a certain fugitive from the gallows" will have it that she was born of a washerwoman in Scotland. So of her parentage — one author makes her the child of a Spanish gipsy; another, the daughter of Lord Byron; another, of a native prince of India, and so on, until they have given her more fathers than there are signs in the zodiac. All this she tells us herself. We then get at some facts on autho-

"Lola Montez was then actually born in the city of Limerick, in the year of our Lord, 1824. I hope she will forgive me for telling her age. Her father was a son of Sir Edward Gilbert; and his mother, Lady Gilbert, was considered, I believe, one of the handsomest women of her time. The mother of Lola was an Oliver, of Castle Oliver, and her family name was of the Spanish noble family of Montalvo, descended from Count de Montalvo, who once possessed immense estates in Spain, all of which were lost in the wars with the French and other nations. The Montalvos were originally of Moorish blood, who came into Spain at the time of Ferdinand and Isabella the Catholic. So that the fountain-head of the blood which courses in the veins of the erratic Lola Montez is Irish and Moorish-Spanish—a somewhat combustible compound it must be confessed."

As to her name—about which there has been more speculation than—no, not more than—such a trifle deserves; but more, perhaps, of that quality of speculation which trembles between glasses round and two in the morning, than can be construed into a real compliment:—"She was baptized by the name of Marie Dolores Eliza Rosanna Gilbert. She was always called Dolores, the diminutive of which is Lola."

Father and mother go to India, where the father of course dies of fever, and the mother re-marries, sending Dolores back to England to be trained. Fate carries her, as a child, to Paris, and ere she grows to the natural perversities of woman misfortune brings on a quarrel with her mother, which leads to her first luckless adventure:—

"After several years in Paris, Miss Fanny

Nichols and the young Lola were sent to Bath for eighteen months to undergo the operation of what is properly called finishing their education. At the expiration of this finishing campaign, Lola's mother came from India for the purpose of taking her daughter back with her. She was then fourteen years old; and from the first moment of her mother's years old; and from the first moment of her mother's arrival, there was a great hubbub of new dresses, and all manner of extravagant queer-looking appa-rel, especially for the wardrobe of a young girl of fourteen years. The little Dolores made bold enough one day to ask her mother what this wasall about, and received for an answer that it did not concern her—that children should not be in-quisitive, nor ask idle questions. But there was a quisitive, nor ask idle questions. But there was a Capt. James of the army in India, who came out with her mother, who informed the young Lolathat all this dressmaking business was for her own wedding clothes, that her mother had promised her in marriage to Sir Abraham Lumley, a rich and gouty old rascal of sixty years, and Judge of the Supreme Court in India. This put the first fire to the magazine. The little madcap cried and stormedalternately. The mother was determined, so was her child. The mother was inflexible, so was her-bild and in the wildest language of defance she ner cnind. The mother was innextible, so was her-child, and in the wildest language of defiance she told her that she never would be thus thrown alive into the jaws of death. Here, then, was one of those fatal family quarrels, where the child is forced to disobey parental authority, or to throw herself away into irredeemable wretchedness and ruin. It is certainly a fearful responsibility for a parent to assume of forcing a child to such alternatives. But the young Dolores sought the advice and assistance of her mother's friend, Capt. James. He was twenty-seven years of age, and ought to have been capable of giving good and safe counsel. In tears and despair she appealed to him to save her from this detested marriage, -a thing which he certainly did most effectually, by eloping with her the next day himself. The pair went to Ireland, to Capt. James's family, where they had a great muss in trying to get married. No clergyman could be found who would marry so young a child without a mother's consent. The captain's sister put off for Bath, to try and get the mother's consent. At first she would not listen, but at last good sense so far prevailed as to make her see that nothing but rar prevailed as to make her see that nothing out evil and sorrow could come of her refusal, and she consented, but would neither be present at the wedding, nor send her blessing. So in flying from that marriage with ghastly and gouty old age, the child lost her mother, and gained what proved to be only the outside shell of a husband, who had be only the outside shell of a husband, who had neither a brain which she could respect, nor a heart which it was possible for her to love. Runaway matches, like runaway horses, are almost sure to end in a smash-up. My advice to all young girls who contemplate taking such a step is, that they had better hang or drown themselves just one hour-before they start."

Now the moral here inculcated upon youngladies preparing for Gretna Green has many of the good points that a moral should possess, only it needs an example. But then it stands to reason that as a man cannot every day repeat the experiment of showing how a Christian can die, so, if Lola had taken to the Serpentine instead of to Capt. James, the spirit of Parson Adams would not have been at this instant bending in benignant wonder upon her confessions.

Capt. James carries his wife to India, where Lola gains a rapid and dangerous knowledge of the social relations of camp and city. We suppose that rich Nanas and Runjeets may now look less dazzling in fair European eyes than when Lola formed a part of Indian society; indeed, we suspect that her Indian story is calculated for the meridian of New York rather than for that of London; that it is, in fact, true as are the tales of Scheherazade. For example, is the luscious record of this ball anywhere set down in the true chronicles of Lahore?—

"The most extraordinary gift of the great prince

No

tha

her

cou

ma

wa 'a

the evening to the British officers, at which the most beautiful dancing girls of his harem were presented. These beautiful girls were all Circassian and Georgian slaves of the prince. There were just as many of them present as there were British officers, and each girl had a fortune of jewels and precious stones on her person. At the conclusion of the dance, the prince presented each of Her Majesty's officers with one of these richly loaded girls as a present—giving the richest and most beautiful one to the highest officers, and so down the regular gradations of rank. The peculiar looks on the faces of the English officers that followed: this scene, I shall not attempt to describe. But I can easily imagine with what a sad countenance old Lord Auckland informed the prince that English law and English civilization did not quite allow Her Majesty's officers to receive such a peculiar kind of presents, and I am afraid that the young officers—no—the gentlemen who hear me can so much better appreciate their disappoint-ment than I can, that it will be folly for me to attempt to describe it."

We fear to linger over scenes which would remind our poor country parson of the perils of London life and the manners of Lady Booby's friends; and therefore hasten to matters more personal to the Irish heroine. In the midst of her brilliant Indian life, Lola finds herself

suddenly deserted:—as she says,—
"She was taken to visit a Mrs. Lomer—a pretty woman, who was about thirty-three years of age, and was a great admirer of Capt. James. Her husband was a blind fool enough; and though Capt. James's little wife, Lola, was not exactly a fool, yet it is quite likely she did not care enough about him to keep a look-out upon what was going on between himself and Mrs. Lomer. So she used to be peacefully aleeping every morning when the Captain and Mrs. Lomer were off to a sociable ride on horseback. In this way things went on for a long time, when one morning Capt. James and Mrs. Lomer did not get back to breakfast-and so the little Mrs. James and Mr. Lomer breakfasted alone, wondering what had become of the morning riders. But all doubts were soon cleared up by the fact coming fully to light, that they had really cloped to Neilghery Hills. Poor Lomer stormed, and raved, and tore himself to pieces, not having the courage to attack anybody else. And little Lola wondered, cried a little, and laughed a good deal, especially at Lomer's rage.'

From Calcutta to London, from affluence to want, and from want to the stage, were steps now passed, and of which the record is brief:—

"She first went to reside with Fanny Kelly, a lady as worthy in the acts of her private life, as she was gifted in genius. The plan was to make an actress of her; but deficient English was a bar to her immediate appearance, so it was settled that she should be a danseuse. A Spanish teacher of that art was soon procured, with whom she studied four months, and then, after a brief visit to the Montalvos in Spain, she came back to London, and made her début at Her Majesty's Theatre. When news of this event reached her mother she put on mourning as though her child was dead, and sent out to all her friends the customary funeral letters."

Then begins a European tour which flutters all hearts, and especially royal hearts. Anecdotes multiply. We live in a glittering circle and breathe a perfumed air. No voice breaks the silence save a regal or imperial one. In the presence of so much majesty we quake and

quote:-

"It was at this court that an incident occurred which caused not a little laughter at the time. The King Frederick William gave a grand recep tion to the Emperor of Russia, at which Lola Montez was invited to dance, and during the entertainment of the evening she became very thirsty and asked for some water-and, on being told that it was then impossible for her to have any, as it was a rule of Court etiquette that no artists should eat or drink in the presence of her shoulders like the most charming Greek models, Royalty, she began to storm not a little, and flatly a wonderfully beautiful hand, and an eye that

was yet to come. He gave a splendid dance in | declared that she would not go on with the dance the evening to the British officers, at which the until she had some water. Duke Michael, brother of the Emperor Nicholas, on hearing of the difficulty, went to the King and told him that little Lola Montez declared she was dying of thirst and insisted that she would have some water. Whereupon the amiable King sent for a goblet of water, and after putting it to his own lips, presented it to her with his own hand, which brought the demand of Lola for something to drink within the rule of the etiquette of the court.

Still odder things occur when the artist

reaches St. Petersburg :-

"A humorous circumstance happened one day while she and the Emperor and Count Benkendorf, Minister of the Interior, were in a somewhat private chat about certain vexatious matters connected with Caucasia. It was suddenly announced that the superior officers of the Caucasian army were without, desiring audience. The very subject of the previous conversation rendered it desirable that Lola Montez should not be seen in conference with the Emperor and the Minister of the Interior; and so, to get her for the moment out of sight, she was thrust into a closet and the door locked. The conference between the officers and the Emperor was short but very stormy. Nicholas got into a towering rage. It seemed to the imprisoned Lola that there was a whirlwind outside; and a little bit of womanly curiosity to hear what it was about, joined with the great difficulty of keeping from coughing, made her position strangely embarrassing one. But the worst of it was, in the midst of the grand quarrel the parties all went out of the room, and forgot Lola Montez, who was locked up in the closet. For a whole hour she was kept in this durance vile, reflecting upon the somewhat confined and cramping honours she was receiving from the hands of royalty, when the Emperor, who seems to have come to himself before Count Benkendorf did, came running back out of breath and unlocked the door, and not only begged pardon for his forgetfulness, in a manner which only a man of his accomplished address could do, but presented the victim with 1,000 roubles (750 dollars), saying, laughingly, 'I have made up my mind that whenever I imprison any of my subjects unjustly, I will pay them for their time and suffering.' And Lola Montez answered him, and suffering.' Ah, sire, I am afraid that that rule will make a poor man of you.' He laughed heartily, and replied, 'Well, I am happy in being able to settle with you, any how.' Nicholas was as amiable and accomplished in private life, as he was great, stern, and inflexible as a monarch.

We can fancy untravelled dames of Fifth Avenue listening with wonder to a female lecturer who seems to have lived hand and glove with all the crowned personages of Europe, and who can tell them, not only who's who, but repeat their conversations, criticize their appearance, describe the secret arts by which the men preserve their power and the women their beauty. Only one crowned head in Europe escapes being drawn into Lola's charmed circle, and we have not one single word about our own Sovereign Lady. But Lola ventures pretty near the throne, as the following rhapsody on beautiful women will help to prove :-

As a general thing you have to look into the ranks of the nobility for the most beautiful women of Europe. And on the whole I must give the preference to the English nobility for the most beautiful women I have met with. In calling to my mind the many I have seen, in the course of my life, I find myself at once thinking of the Duchess of Sutherland. She was a large and magnificent woman - a natural queen. Her complexion was light, and she might be considered the paragon and type of the beautiful aristocracy of England. I next think of Lady Blessington. She was a marvellous beauty. Kings and nobles were at her feet. In Italy they called her the goddess.

when it smiled, captivated all hearts. She was a far more intellectual type of beauty than the Duchess of Sutherland. The present Duchess of Wellington is a remarkably beautiful woman—but with little intellect or animation. She is a fine piece of sculpture, and as cold as a piece of sculp-ture. The most famously beautiful family in England is the great Sheridan family. There were two sons who were considered the handsomest men of their day. Then there are three daughters, the Hon. Mrs. Norton, well known on this side of the Atlantic through her poverty and her misfortunes! Lady Blackwood, and Lady Seymour, who was the queen of beauty at the famous Eglinton Tournament. These three beautiful Sheridan sisters used to be called 'the three Graces of England.' Lady Seymour has dark blue eyes, large, lustrous, and most beautiful; while Lady Blackwood and Mrs. Norton have grey eyes, but full of fire, and soul, and beauty.

In this account of our splendid female aristocracy there are, perhaps, a few mistakes—whether of the speaker or of the reporter who shall say? Probably Mrs. Norton's "poverty" and misfortunes ought to have read poetry and misfortunes; Lady Blackwood may have been meant for Lady Dufferin; and nobody can deny that the Duchess of Somerset was once Lady Seymour. We point out these mistakes less by way of censure than as confirmation of the estimate. What we are called to admire in the paragraph is not so much the accuracy as the civility. Other ladies fall far below the English in personal charms. For example :-

"The women of France are not generally beautiful, although they are very charming. The art of pleasing, or of refined and fascinating manners, is the first study of a French lady. But still France is not without its beautiful women. The Marquise de la Grange was one of the most beautiful women I have met in Paris. She had an antique head and face, grave and dignified in her manners as Juno, and was altogether a grand study for an artist Eugenia, the Empress, is, however, handsomer still. When I last saw her she was certainly one of the most vivacious, witty, and sprightly women in Paris. All the portraits of her which I have seen in this country greatly exaggerate her size, for Eugenia is really a small woman. Before her marriage with the Emperor, and when she was the belle of Madrid, she evinced a great admiration for the celebrated pianist Louis Gotschalk, who has, I believe, carried off the hearts of half a million of girls in this country, without, poor fellow, being in the slightest degree cognizant of the fact himself. Eugenia caused him to be received into the best and most aristocratic families of Madrid. The ladies of the Royal family of Russia are among the most beautiful women of Europe. The Grand Duchess Olga, eldest daughter of the late Emperor Nicholas, was so beautiful that even when she appeared in public the whole audience would rise up and receive her with shouts of applause. younger sister Marie, wife of the Duke of Leuch-tenburg, was only less beautiful. In Turkey I saw very few beautiful women. The style of beauty there is universally fat. Their criterion of a beautiful woman is that she ought to be a load for a camel. They are, however, quite handsome when young, but the habit of feeding them on such things as pounded rose-leaves and butter, to make them plump, soon destroys it. The lords of creation in that part of the world treat women as you would geese-stuff them to make them fat."

Then come the Italian type and character.

And this naturally leads our bright instructress to one of her peculiar morals:

"Italy has a type of female beauty which is marked and characteristic—dark, fiery, and bright as the sky that bends above them. A true Italian woman is all life, movement, gesticulation, and love. There is no life for a woman in Italy without plenty of love and intrigue. When old age has put out the fires of youth, they form Platonic love affairs, and contrive, as they can, to go over a semblance of the old rounds of intrigue. But the women of Italy have this excuse, that their own husbands pay '58

as a the ss of -but

fine

ulp Eng-

two

n of

the

the

est

was

ur

nd.

na

und

nd

is-

ho

nd

n

them very slight attentions, and the consequence is the mystery from one to the manner born. Is no more against the quantity than the quality of the dishes which constitute the usual repast of a woman of fashion. Even if we take what is deemed a this remark holds pretty true in relation to more countries than Italy. As a general thing, husbands may thank themselves if their wives' affections wander away from home. Fontenelle defines woman 'a creature that loves.' And if no violence, or neglect, or injustice, is done to her heart, she naturally clings to the object that first awakened the latent fires of her affections. It is a law of her moral being to do so. It is as natural for her to keep on loving that object, as it is for the flowers to give back their odours to the sun and air. Not far from this philosophical point lies a mighty lesson for husbands. Gentlemen, if you please, if you would have your homes hold no heart but yours, see to it that your own hearts are always found at

Now, we can conceive that having wandered with the Syren thus far into digression, poor Parson Adams, fearing no guile, might be tempted to go on. Hearing so much about these beautiful creatures, he might begin to wonder—for with all his Greek and Hebrew he is a child of wonder-How are they made? And when made-How are they preserved? Listen, thou honey-natured, unsuspecting soul, thou who canst read Arabian manuscripts, but canst not understand poor Slipslop's wiles! Here is surely something thou wilt understand

"The dames of Greece—the then exemplars of the world, were true to the simple laws of nature. The amply-folding robe cast round the form; the modest clasp and zone on the bosom; the braided hair or the veiled head—these were the fashions alike of the wife of a Phocion and the mistress of an Alcibiades. A chastened taste ruled at woman's toilet. And from that hour to this the forms and modes of Greece have been the models of the poet, the sculptor, and the painter. Rome, queen of the world, the proud dictatress to the Athenian and Spartan dames, disdained not to array herself in Sparten dames, disciance not to array nersel in their dignified attire. And the statues of her vir-gins, her matrons, and her empresses, in every por-tice of her ancient streets, show the graceful fashion of her Grecian provinces. It was the irruption of the Goths and Vandals which made it necessary for woman to assume a more repulsive garb. flowing robe, the easy shape, the soft, unfettered hair, gave place to skirts shortened for flight or conto the hardened vest, and head buckled in gold or silver. Thence by a natural descent, came the iron bodice, the stiff farthingale, and spiral coffure of the Middle Ages. The courts of Charlemagne, of the English Edwards, Henries, and Elizabeth, all exhibit the figures of women in a state of siege-such lines of circumvallation and outworks—such bulwarks of whalebone, wood, and steel—such impassable masses of gold, silver, silk, and furbelows met a man's view, that before he had time to guess it was a woman that he saw, she had passed from his sight; and he only formed a vague wish on the subject, by hearing from an interested father or brother that the moving castle was a woman. These preposterous fashions disappeared in England a short time after the Restoration. They had been a little on the wane during the more classic reign of Charles the First, and what the pencil of Vandyke shows us, in the graceful dress of the Lady Carlisle and Saccharissa, was rendered yet more correspondent to the soft undulations of nature in the garments of the lovely but frail beauties of the second Charles's court. as change too often is carried to extremes, in this case the unzoned taste of the ladies thought no freedom too free, and their vestments were gra-dually unloosed of the brace, until another touch would have exposed the wearer to no thicker covering than the ambient air.

Suppose, now, Mistress Pamela should come to thee for sage advice on dress, couldst thou, with all thy Greek and Chaldee, discourse so wisely as this well-worn woman of the world?

Fie, thou mayst teach Joseph his Gradus passing well, but Pamela will better learn glutton, nor drinking to intoxication. My objection

"In teaching a young lady to dress elegantly, we must first impress upon her mind that symmetry of figure ought ever to be accompanied by harmony of dress, and that there is a certain propriety in habiliment, adapted to form, complexion, and age. To preserve the health of the human form, is the first object of consideration, for without that you can neither maintain its symmetry nor improve its can neither maintain its symmetry nor improve us beauty. But the foundation of a just proportion must be laid in infancy. 'As the twig is bent the tree's inclined.' A light dress, which gives freedom to the functions of life, is indispensable to an unobstructed growth. If the young fibres are uninterrupted by obstacles of art, they will shoot harmanically into the form which nature drew. The moniously into the form which nature drew. garb of childhood should in all respects be easynot to impede its movements by ligatures on the chest, the loins, the legs, or the arms. By this liberty, we shall see the muscles of the limbs gradually assume the fine swell and insertion which only unconstrained exercise can produce. The chest will sway gracefully on the firmly poised waist, swelling in noble and healthy expanse, and the whole figure will start forward at the blooming age of youth, and early ripen to the maturity of beauty. The lovely form of woman, thus educated, or rather thus left to its natural growth, assumes a variety of charming characters. In one youthful figure, we see the lineaments of a wood-nymph, a form slight and elastic in all its parts. The shape,

Small by degrees, and beautifully less From the soft bosom to the slender waist!

A foot as light as that of her whose flying step scarcely brushed the 'unbending corn,' and limbs whose agile grace moved in harmony with the curves of her swan-like neck, and the beams of her sparkling eyes. Another fair one appears with the chastened dignity of a vestal. Her proportions are of a less aerial outline. As she draws near, we perceive that the contour of her figure is on a roader and less flexible scale than that of her more etherial sister. Euphrosyne speaks in one, Mel-pomene in the other. Between these two, lies the whole range of female character in form; and in proportion as the figure approaches the one extreme or the other, we call it grave or gay, majestic or graceful. Not but that the same person may, by a happy combination of charms, unite all these qualities in herself. But unless the commanding figure softens the amplitude of its contour with a gentle elegance, it may possess a sort of regal state, but it will be heavy and ungraceful; and, on the other hand, unless the slight and airy form (full of youth and animal spirits) superadds to these attractions the grace of restraining dignity, her vivacity will be deemed levity, and her sprightliness the romping of a wild hoyden. No matter what charms such a one may possess, she would never be looked upon as a lady.

After lessons on the adornment of beauty come hints on its preservation. Wise hints in the main; and such as our dear Parson, if he had not the wit to invent, would at least have the taste to approve .-

"Saint Evremond has told us that 'A woman's last sighs are for her beauty,' and what this wit has advanced, my sex has been but too ready to confirm. A strange kind of art, a sort of sorcery, is prescribed in the form of cosmetics, to preserve female charms in perpetual youth. Alas, how vain! Were these composts concocted in Medea's caldron itself, they would fail. The only real secret of preserving beauty lies in three simple things-temperance, exercise, and cleanliness. Temperance includes moderation at table, and in the enjoyment of what the world calls pleasure. A young beauty, were she as fair as Hebe, as elegant as the goddess of love herself, would soon lose those charms by a course of inordinate eating, drinking, and late hours. No doubt that many delicate young ladies will start at this last remark, and wonder how it can be that any well-bred person should think it possible that

moderate breakfast, that of strong coffee, and hot bread and butter, you have got an agent most de-structive to beauty. These things, long indulged in, are sure to derange the stomach, and by creating bilious disorders, gradually overspread the fair skin with a wan or yellow hue. After this meal, a long and exhausting fast not unfrequently succeeds, from nine in the morning till five or six in the afternoon, when dinner is served up, and the half-famished beauty sits down to sate a keen appetite with peppered soups, fish, meats roasted, boiled, fried, stewed, game, tarts, pies, puddings, ice-creams, cakes, &c. &c. How must the constitution suffer in digesting this melange! How does the heated complexion bear witness to the combustion within, and when we consider that the beverage she takes to dilute this mass of food and assuage the constant fever of her stomach, is not merely from the spring, but often poisonous drugs in the name of wines, you cannot wonder that I should warn this inexperienced creature against such beauty-destroying intemperance. Let the fashion-able lady keep up this habit, and add the other one of late hours, and her looking-glass will very shortly begin to warn her of the fact that, 'we all do fade The firm texture of the form gives way to a flabby softness, the delicate portion y to scraggy leanness or shapeless fat. The once skin assumes a pallid rigidity or a bloated redness, which the vain but deluded creature would still regard as the rose of health and beauty! To repair ese ravages, comes the aid of padding to give shape where there is none, stays to compress into form the swelling chaos of flesh, and paints of all hues to rectify the dingy complexion; but useless are these attempts—for, if dissipation, late hours, immoderation, and carelessness have wrecked the loveliness of female charms, it is not in the power of Esculapius himself to refit the scattered bark, or of the Syrens, with all their songs and wiles, to save its battered sides from the rocks, and make it ride the sea in gallant trim again. The fair lady who cannot so moderate her pursuit of pleasure that the feast, the midnight hours, the dance, shall not recur too frequently, must relinquish the hope of preserving her charms till the time of nature's own decay. After this moderation in the indulgence of pleasure, the next specific for the preservation of beauty which I shall give, is that of gentle and daily exercise in the open air. Nature teaches us, in the gambols and sportiveness of the lower animals, that bodily exertion is necessary for the growth, vigour, and symmetry of the animal frame; while the too studious scholar and the indolent man of luxury exhibit in themselves the peraicious consequences of the want of exercise. Many a rich lady would give thousands of dollars for that full rounded arm, and that peach bloom on the cheek, possessed by her kitchen-maid; well, might she not have had both, by the same amount of exercise and simple living? Cleanliness is the last receipt which I shall give for the preservation of beauty. It is an indis-pensable thing. It maintains the limbs in their liancy, the skin in its softness, the complexion in re, and the whole frame in its fairest light. The frequent use of the tepid bath is not more grateful to the senses, than it is salutary to health and beauty. It is by such ablutions that accidental corporeal impurities are thrown off, cutaneous obstructions removed, and while the surface of the body is preserved in its original brightness, many threatening and beauty-destroying disorders are prevented. This delightful oriental fashion has for prevented. This defigition oriental assiston has for many years been growing into common use with well-conditioned people all over the world; especially on the continent of Europe is this the case. From the villas of Italy to the chateaux of France, from the palaces of the Muscovite to the castles of Germany, we everywhere find the marble bath under the vaulted portico or the sheltering shade. Every house and every gentleman of almost every nation, except England and America, possesses one of these genial friends of health and beauty. But every beautiful woman may be certain that she cannot preserve the brightness of her charms with-out a frequent resort to this beautifying agent. She should make the bath as indispensable an article in her house as her looking-glass

This is the purest exercise of health, The sweet refresher of the summer heats; Even from the body's purity the mind Receives a secret sympathetic aid."

Unwise and naughty damsels, so our Lola tells us, adopt other fashions for preserving beauty—such as bathing in fresh milk—washing in bran-water—sleeping in night-caps of raw beef—drinking mercury—and the like.

All these she denounces as shams, and stands up heroically for the remedial arts of nature temperance, exercise, cleanliness-to which we would add two others, contentment and love

The last word swings us back from Lola's opinions to Lola's adventures. We pass over the scenes in Paris-the Dujarrier duel (in which she says she wished to fight Beauvallon herself, being a much safer shot than her lover!). We drop down in Munich. Will not the reader like to see Aspasia's portrait of Pericles ?-

"I am compelled to say that a portion of the press of the United States has exhibited an aston-ishing ignorance of the character of this king. have represented him as a weak, foolish, and unprincipled man, who sought only his own plea-sure, regardless of the good of his people and the honour of his crown-while he was precisely the reverse of all this. Not only was he one of the most learned, enlightened, and intellectual monarchs that Europe has had for a whole century, but he loved his people, and was, in the best political sense of it, a father to his country. During his reign, Munich was raised from a third class to a first class capital in Europe. No monarch of a whole century did so much for the cause of religion and human liberty as he. Look at those magnificent odifices built by him, which are the admiration of all Europe—the Saint Ludwig's church, the Aller Heiligen Chapel, the Theatiner Church, the Au Church, the New Palace, the Glyptothek, with its magnificent statues; the Pinacothek, with its pictures; the Odeon, the Public Library, the University, the Clerical School, the school for the female children of the nobility; the Feldherrenhalle, filled with statues; the Arch of Triumph, the Ruhmshalle, the Bazaar, and the Walhalla. Nearly all these superb structures were erected, and the statues which they contained paid for with the king's own money. And besides these stupendous works of art, Louis set on foot the grandest works of internal improvement. The canal which unites the Main with the Danube, and which establishes an uninterrupted line of water communication from Rotterdam to the Black Sea, owes its origin to him. It was he who originated the plan for the National Railways of Bavaria. He was also the originator of the company for running steamboats from the highest navigable point of the Danube above Donauwerth down to Rensburg. He gave his people the Landrath system, under which the actual cultivator of the soil is protected in comparative independence, while in other portions of Germany he is the trembling slave of despotism."

Bravo! And who can say that this is not true portraiture? What Lola achieved in Bavaria is matter of history. Seldom has Phryne played so bold, so popular, and so strong a part. more than a year the adventurous little Irish woman was a power in Europe. She overthrew a ministry of five-and-twenty years. She put down the Ultra-montanists. She drove out Austrian counsels from Bavaria. A new system began to grow under her fostering feet-partly French, partly English, but wholly liberal and intelligent. That the task of transforming a nation in a single age should prove beyond the strength of woman or man need surprise no one. Austria set its terrible teeth at her. The whole strength of the Order of Jesus bore against her; and yet for months her wit, her daring, and her impudence baffled alike force and craft. Europe looked on amazed and amused. The foes were worthy of each other's steel .-

"The priests used to preach that there was no

longer a Virgin Mary in Munich, but that Venus | had taken her place. At first they tried to win her to their side. A nobleman was found who would immolate himself in marriage with her; then Austrian gold was tried-old Metternich would give her a million if she would quit Bavaria—all, all was offered to no purpose. Then came threats and the plots for her destruction. She was twice shot at, and once poisoned,—and it was only the accident of too large a dose that saved her. In their determination to be doubly sure they defeated themselves. And when the revolution broke out which drove Lola Montez from power, it was not determination by the superior tact and sagacity of her enemies, but it was by the brute force produced by Austrian gold. Gold was sowed in the streets of Munich, and the rabble—by which I mean not the people—but the baser sort of idlers and mercenary hirelings, became the tools of the Austrian party. They came with cannon, and guns, and swords, with the voice of ten thousand devils, and surrounded her little castle. Against the entreaties of her friends, who were with her, she presented herself before the infuriated mob which demanded her life. This for the moment had the effect of paralysing them, as it must have seemed like an act of insanity. And it was a little 'scary,' as the old man said of his unmanageable horse. A thousand guns were pointed at her, and a hundred fat and voices fiercely demanded that she should cause the repeal of what she had done. In a language of great mildness-for it was no time to scold replied that it was impossible for her to accede to such a request. What had been done was honestly meant for the good of the people, and for the honour of Bavaria. They could take her life if they would, but that would never mend their cause, for her blood would never prove that they were in the right. In the midst of this speech she was dragged back within the house by her friends; and soon after, on perceiving that preparations were making to burn it down, she yielded to the persuasion and entreaties of her friends, and made her escape disguised as a peasant girl,—she retreated, about seven miles into the country. The leaders of the Liberal party were obliged also to escape into the country, with their families."

And so she went away from Munich. But before she passed for ever from the scene of her dangers and her triumphs, to encounter other dangers and triumphs on stages scarcely less fantastic, there was one more interview and one more adien .-

"Before Lola Montez quitted Bavaria for ever, she went back, disguised in boy's clothes—riding nights, and prudently lying still by day—and at twelve o'clock at night, she obtained a last audience with the king. She gained from the king a promise that he would abdicate—she could not endure the thought that he should, with his own hand, destroy the reforms which he had made at her instigation. She pointed out to him the impossibility of holding his throne, unless he went down into the disgrace ful humility of recanting the great deeds which he had proclaimed he had done under a sense of immediate justice. She convinced him that it would be best for his own fame that the backward step should be taken by his son, who was an enemy of the Liberal party, and who in a short time, at farthest, must ascend the throne. Louis readily saw the propriety of this advice, and he faithfully kept the promise which he then made, to abdicate. And Lola Montez, under the stars of a midnight sky, went out in her boy's disguise, to look upon the turrets and spires of Munich for the She knew that if she were discovered she would be ignominiously shot-but she did not think or care much about that. Her thoughts were on the past. And they have never been able to look much to a future, in this world at least."

This may be all quite true. Certain it is that when Lola fell from power, her German Pericles fell with her. The Liberal system toppled down, and the Jesuits recovered Munich. Happier without his crown, Ludwig became-and may he long remain-a king of artists! As to the partner of his policy, we could have been content to hear that she had found the same refuge and the same tranquillity of heart. But the peace that is joy to Penelope is death to Phryne. Happy are the women who have no histories!

Texas: her Resources and her Public Men. By

J. de Cordova. (Philadelphia, Crozet.)
PROFESSEDLY, this volume is "a companion for J. de Cordova's new and correct Map of the State of Texas." It may stand alone, however, as a useful guide-book to the land which has put back the south-west frontier of the United States Republic to that important boundary, the Rio Grande del Norte. The region of Texas itself has been the property of various masters. The dusky Indians pined upon it, the Spaniards neglected it, the Mexican Republicans failed to derive benefit from the publicans railed to derive benefit from the advantages presented by it, and Jonathan pushed into it, stole it, fought for it, won it, and ultimately annexed it. A few years ago, Texas was like a locked jewel-casket, of which the owner has no key, nor helping wit to get at the gems within. Since the period of annexation, its industrial development has been very great, and the casket has been fairly opened. It possesses what is better than gold -bituminous coal and iron ore, by which the precious metal may be made faster than it can be found. Not that the latter is a work of very great difficulty; gold and silver and also copper and lead may be procured by a certain amount of labour in the mountainous districts. The mountain slopes and the river sides are rich in timber of the most valuable kinds, and there is an abundance of building-stones in nearly every part of Texas, except the coast. There is no grain, fruit, or vegetable that will not grow in luxuriance in this district,—where the sugar-cane and cotton-plant will also thrive,—and where man may employ slave labour if he likes, and free labour if he will. A great commercial community will doubtless arise, nay, is already arising in this great district. Meanwhile, there is land for thousands of emigrants. One would think, however, that Texas had as many sons and daughters as she could provide for,—so numerous and diversified are the announcements of advertisers; and we might be authorized to believe that the family settled there is not an exceedingly happy family, so multitu-dinous are the cards and offers from practising attornies and counsellors-at-law, mixed up with addresses of hardware dealers and prospectuses of newspapers, one of which, the Southern Monitor, stands up for moral rights, and shows what it means, by holding that "the Southern people have the same right to carry their slave property to any portion of the Union as they do any other property." Every copy of this paper, we observe, sells at "three dollars." This shows the value put upon the argument.

There are few things by way of information which a stranger about to settle in the country requires to know which he will not easily find intelligibly told in this volume. Of every town or district between the Red River and the Trinity, between the latter and the Brazos, on to the Colorado, the San Antonio, the Nueces to the Bravo or Rio Grande-the length and breadth of the land, all who dwell on it, and the lands which lack dwellers and need buyers, -the information given is dry, but complete. For our purpose these very business-like details are less available than some interesting biographical sketches of the men who have figured conspicuously in Texas, either by helping it on to prosperity or very magnificently helping themselves. Among these men we find ourselves, at all events, in interesting company.

, '58

y, we had illity

elope

men

Ву

n for

the

ever.

has

ited

ary,

ious

it,

Rethe han

and

Yag

the

at

exerv

ed.

mi-

ons

ha

lif-

ad

ur

in

of m-

rt

in,

X

al

ly

The readers of Evelyn's Diary will probably remember the record for the 17th of October, 1660, which says:—"Scot, Scroope, Cook, and Jones suffered for reward of their iniquities at Charing Cross, in sight of the place where they put to death their natural prince, and in the presence of the King, his son, whom they also sought to kill. I saw not their execution," adds Evelyn, who had not the stomach that Rowley had for such sights, "but met their quarters, mangled and cut and reeking, as they were brought from the gallows in baskets on the hurdle." Of the regicides named by the diarist, Jones was the brother-in-law of Oliver, being the husband of Catherine Henrietta Cromwell. While he was being mangled in the presence of his most religious and gracious king, his son was hastening on board the vessel which took him to America, and this son, William Jones, settled in New Haven, and became Governor of that colony and Connecticut from 1683 to 1698. The fourth in descent from this nephew of Cromwell-or we should rather say, five brothers in that position of descent from the Protector's sister—served against George the Third in the Revolutionary War, and one of them, at least, was at Bunker Hill and Saratoga. The son of this last adversary to English monarchy, Anson Jones, is a man who has made himself famous in Texas. He is a native of the State of Massachusetts, where he was born in 1798. He had a battle of life to fight, but he fought it well, at one time gaining a livelihood, if not a competency, by his practice as a physician, chiefly at Philadelphia. For some passages in the after-career of this descendant of Cromwell's sister we have recourse to the volume before us :-

"In October, 1833, Dr. Jones emigrated to Texas and settled at Brazoria. In 1835, he drew up, offered, advocated and procured to be adopted, at a mass meeting of the citizens of that municipality, the first resolutions in favour of independence and a total separation of Texas from Mexico, for calla total separation of Texas from Mexico, for calling a convention of all Texas for that purpose, and for framing a constitution. In March, 1836, on the fall of the Alamo and the massacre of Fannin, he joined the army (on the Colorado) as a private, and remained connected with it, in the different capacities of a private soldier, judge-advocate, surgeon and medical purveyor, for more than one year, in each of which he acquitted himself homography and skilfully. He priving to disconnected the surgeon of the surge self honourably and skilfully. He participated in the battle of San Jacinto, on the 20th and 21st of April, 1836, and generously and nobly volunteered his services in subsequent campaigns whenever opportunity offered. In 1837, he was elected Repreopportunity onered. In 1837, he was elected Kepresentative in Congress from Brazoria County. His first act in a civil capacity was to destroy that celebrated monopoly, 'The Texas Railroad, Navigation and Banking Company,' in which nearly all the leading men in Texas were interested. In April, 1838, he offered, advocated and procurred to be passed by the House of Representatives reso. be passed, by the House of Representatives, reso-lutions withdrawing the proposition of annexation then pending (but refused) before the Government of the United States, with a view of calming excitement, and of renewing it again under different and more favourable circumstances, which he sub-sequently did successfully. In June, 1838, he was appointed Minister-Plempotentiary to the United States. Being recalled in the summer of 1839, he was elected Senator in Congress from Brazoria, in place of Col. Wm. H. Wharton, deceased. In 1840, he was elected President of the Senate, and 1840, he was elected President of the Senate, and the President, General Lamar, having received leave of absence from the Republic) he became exofficio Vice-President. In 1841, he was appointed Secretary of State, which office he filled for three years. In September, 1844, he was elected President of the Republic. He is a Democrat, as all his forefathers were. Dr. Jones never sought office or publicity, and never shrunk from doing his whole duty when called to posts of difficulty or danger. Nobly, faithfully and fearlessly he under-

took and carried through the various enterprises in which his active mind engaged and which his sound judgment approved. His principal achievement as a statesman was placing before the people of Texas, in 1845, a choice between the alternatives of annexation and independence. He was devoted friend of the first, but believed that in order to attain the one it was necessary to achieve the other, either by arms or diplomacy. Since the 19th of February, 1846, when he pronounced that 'the Republic of Texas is no more!' he has been of choice in private life a farmer, (with the reputation of being a good one). He is now a cripple, having nearly lost the use of one hand and arm from an injury received by riding, in 1849, a vicious horse."

Such is the outline of the career of a sexagenarian who has Cromwell blood in him.—who. "since the early age of twelve years, has sustained himself by his own upright and untiring exertions, without receiving the slightest pecuniary aid from any other source,"—and who was most instrumental in adding the "Lone Star" of Texas to the other twinklers of the Union. A curious circumstance occurred at the conclusion of his address to the Senate and Representatives at Austen, in which he announced the fact of annexation,—"As the cannon proclaimed our admission into the Union, the United States flag was unfurled to the breeze; when, strange to say, while they were in the act of lowering the flag of the late Republic, the staff broke into two pieces, and fell to the ground!'

Having described the general objects of this volume, and cited a sample of the more interesting portion of its contents, we leave the work to the further consideration of our readers,

if it so please them.

The Oxonian in Thelemarken; or, Notes of Travel in South-Western Norway in the Summers of 1856 and 1857. With Glances at the Legendary Lore of that District. By the Rev. Frederick Metcalfe, M.A. 2 vols. (Hurst &

Mr. Metcalfe's spirits are those of a school-boy. He went forth on the duty of holiday-keeping; and well may all town-tied men sympathize with his delight in the pure air, in the glorious mountain scenery, in the early hours, the pri-mitive life, and the free independence of the Norwegian hills!

Mr. Metcalfe is an assiduous collector of legends, and the people of South-Western Norway might have been ready made to his hand in this matter of interest,-since most among them have some tale to tell of fairies, or gnomes, or haunted churches, or spirits of the elements, or other fragment of the super-stitious lore introduced so felicitously into Mdlle. Bremer's 'Strife and Peace.' Mr. Metcalfe has a quick eye for the rude, but not unpicturesque, Art which has shaped itself in Norway:-knows, doubtless, those chased silver cups, with their suspended coins, which might be gracefully naturalized wherever a votive goblet is wanted; and notes the knives at the

goblet is wanted; and notes the knives at the Rectory House at ——, the handles of "which are of ivory, and exquisitely carved in a flowing pattern. They cost as much as three dollars apiece, a great sum. But the artificer, who lives near, is the best in Thelemarken, the part of Norway most celebrated for this art. The patterns used are, I hear, of very ancient date; being, in some instances identical with those on various metal articles discovered from time to time in the barrows and cromlechs.

- At the same rectory our lively Divine found a Runic calendar, or almanac, which

been honoured "by the inspection" of the young Prince of Orange, in company with the Crown Prince of Norway. To arrive at the place must be a sufficiently severe exercise for persons subject to giddiness. The bridge-a sketch of which faces the title-page to Mr. Met-calfe's second volume,—a rickety triangular composition of three fir-trees (understood to be very rotten), with distant supports and no parapets, cannot be an easy bridge to cross.-

"'That's Vöring,' said the guide, stuffing a quantity of blue and cloud berries into his mouth. 'We shall have good weather; you should see Vöring when the weather is going to be baddesn't he smoke then?' I observed that all the people here talked thus of the Fall, assigning a sort of personality to the monster, as if it was something more than a mere body of water. 'And here we more than a mere body of water. And here we are at Vöring,' said the guide, after we had steeple-chased straight across the swamp to the shadowy spire. As he said this, he pointed down into an abyss, from which proceeded dull-sounding thunderings. I found we were standing on the verge of a portentous crater, nine hundred feet deep, into which springs, at one desperate bound, the frantic water-spirit.

(Here we omit a needless freak back to the "Giant's Causeway," and the Irish of the guide).

"Straight opposite to us the cliff rose two or three hundred feet higher, and shot down another stream of no mean volume. But it was the contact of the Vöring with the black pit-bottom that I desired to see. This, however, is no easy matter. At length I fixed on what appeared to be the best spot, and requesting the man to gripe my hand tight, I craned over as far as I could, and got a view of the whole monster at once. Did not he writhe, and dart, and foam, and roar like some hideous projectile blazing across the dark sky at night! Such a sight I shall never behold again. It was truly terrific. It was well that the guide held me fast, for a strange feeling, such as Byron. held me fast, for a strange feeling, such as Byron describes, as if of wishing to jump overboard, came over me in spite of myself. But, after all, the Vöring Foss is a disappointment. You cannot see it properly. A capital defect. One adventurous Englishman, I understand, did manage by making a detour, to descend the cliff, and actually launched an India-rubber boat—what odd fellows Englishmen are—on the infernal surge below. A man who was with him told me he held the boat tight have were while the Briton raddled over the pool. by a rope, while the Briton paddled over the pool.

Arrived there, without looking at the stupendous column which rose from where he was to the clouds, or rather did vice versa, he pulled out of his pocket a small pot of white paint, and forthwith com-menced painting his initials on the rock, to prove, as he said, that he had been there."

(Here we omit two other interrupting allusions, one to an English tourist in Italy-one

to Mr. Beckford) .-

sions, one to an English tourist in Italy—one to Mr. Beckford).—

"Fancy a Dutchman in such a place! The elation of the Prince of Orange, when he got to this spot, was such, that he and the botanist who accompanied him, are recorded to have drunk more wine than was good for them. 'Pull off your hat, sir,' he hiccuped to the chief guide, in reverence, the reader will suppose, to the spirit of the spot. 'Pull off your hat, I say; it is not every day that you guide a Prince to the Voring!' It was not till six o'clock that we were down at Garatun; so that the excursion is a good stiff day's work. But to this sort of thing I had become accustomed, having walked on the two preceding days a distance of more than sixty English miles. Crossing the gloomy little lake Eidsfjord, in a small boat rowed by my guide, and then over the little isthmus which separates it from the sea, I arrived at the 'Merchant's' at Vik. An English yacht, with Oxford men on board, lay at anchor close by. This I boarded forthwith, and was entertained by the hospitable owner with tea and news from England. Magnus, the innkeeper, is evidently a man making baste to be rich. He has every in whether the sea, is a children as the content of the sea. was partly destroyed, owing to its having been used in the Parsonage as a spare poker.

One of the principal "lions" described in Mr. Metcalfe's first volume is the Vöring Foss, which he visited shortly after it had

lite

of t

per

No

wh

tha

M

co

anything but fladbrod and salted trout. He exultingly tells me that he was the guide-in-chief to the Dutch Prince, and what a lot of dollars he got for it. I don't knew whether these people belie his Royal Highness, but here is another anecdote at his expense. 'Magnus,' said the Prince, after paying him, 'are you content? Have I paid as much as any Englishman ever did? For if any Englishman ever paid more, tell me, and I'll not be beaten.' As far as I could gather, Magnus, in reply, hummed and hawed in a somewhat dubious manner, and thus managed to extract a dollar or two more from his Highness."

That our Oxonian can describe far better than in the above landscape attempt, we will prove, by taking a church scene at Graven. Mr. Metcalfe slept under the roof of the clergyman, who, as in other out-of-the-way places, was the host of all strangers.—

"As I crossed over [he says] from my bed-room next morning to the main building, I found the grass-plot in front of the house thronged by peasants who had come to church, while in the centre of them was the priest in his Lutheran cloak and claborate frill. The washing and starching of one of these ruffs costs a shilling. The widow of a clergyman in Bergen is a great adept in getting them up, and it is no uncommon thing for them to come to her by steamer from a distance of one hundred and forty English miles. The congregation were in church when I entered with the ladies. We sat altogether in a square pew on a level with the chancel dais. This mingling of the sexes, however, was not permitted, of course, among the primitive bonders: the men being on one side of the interior, the women on the other, reminding me of the evening parties in a famous University town. The former wore most of them short seamen's jackets, though a few old peasants adhered to the antique green coat of singular cut, while their grey locks, which were parted in the centre of the forehead, streamed patriarchally over their shoulders, shading their strongly-marked countenances. The female side was really very picturesque. The head-dress is a white kerchief, elaborately crimped or plaited, but by some ingenious contrivanceshaped in front somewhat like the ladies' small bonnets of the present day, with one corner falling gracefully down behind, like the topping of the Carolina ducks on the water in St. James's Park. Another part of this complicated piece of linen, which is not plaited, covers the forehead like a frontlet, almost close down to the eyebrows, so that at a distance they looked just like so many nuns. Nevertheless, they were the married women of the audience. The spinsters' head-dress was more simple. They wore no cap at all. The back hair, which is braided in two bands or tails with an intermixture of red tape, is brought forward on either side of the head and round the temples just on a level with the front hair. For my part, I much admired the clean and classic cut which some of their heads exhibited in consequence. Most of the females wore tightif ting scarlet bodices edged with green. On either side of their bosom were six silver hooks, to hold a cross chain of the same metal. The snow-white sleeves of the chemise formed a conspicuous feature in the sparkling parterre. One woman wore a different cap from the rest: its upper part was shaped just like a glory, or nimbus; this is done by inserting within a light piece of wood of that shape. Her ornaments, too, were not plain silver, but gilt. She was from Strandebarm, which I passed yesterday on the Fjord, the scene of a celebrated national song—'Bonde i Bryllups Gaarden.' Much psalmsinging prevailed out of Bishop Kingo, of Funen's, psalm-book. The priest then read the Collect, Epistle, and Gospel, with the traditional, I suppose, but what sounded to me very frightful, intonation. The sermon was not extempore. * * small and very red babies, not many hours old, I believe-such is the almost superstitious eagerness with which these good folk rush to have that sacred rite administered—were now brought to be christened. No font was visible; there was, however, an angel suspended by a cord from the roof, with deep, flesh-coloured legs and arms, and a gilt robe. In its right hand was a bowl, in its left a book.

The glocker, or clerk, a little man in a blue sailor's jacket, here despatched a girl for some water, which was brought, and poured into the bowl, and the ceremony proceeded; which being concluded, the angel was pulled up again midway to the ceiling. The priest then examined some young men and women, who stood on either side of the aisle, he walking up and down in the intervals of the questions. As we left the church a characteristic sight presented itself. The churchyard was just the spot in which one would like to be buriedbeautiful freshly-mown sward, sloping down to the sea, and intersected by a couple of brooks brawling down from the hills, extended upwards to the copse of hazel, aspen, ash, and rowan trees that fringed Under some of these trees sat two or three maidens, looking as stiff as Norwegian peasant girls only can, when busked in their best, and before a crowd of people. Nor was a view of the placid Fjord wanting. Look, some of the church-goers are already in their boats, the red bodices and white sleeves conspicuous from afar, while the dripping oars flash in the sun.'

What, will any reader guess, did the English Divine present, by way of stirrup-gift, to a Pastor presiding over primitive folk like these, (whose wife, moreover, had complained that English invasion was beginning to spoil and to sophisticate old Norway)?—"I presented," says he, "one of them, who was studying English, with a volume of Bulwer's"!

The book is certainly worth turning over by any one who meditates a summer flight to Norway.

Junius Discovered. By Frederick Griffin. (Boston, Little & Co.)

Junius, Lord Chatham: a Biography. By William Dowe. (New York, Miller & Co.) Two more volumes of mere speculation, and both from the other side of the Atlantic. In truth, as we have said before, the Americans on this subject are almost of necessity confined to speculation. They have few original authorities, and but limited means for research and comparison; they must, therefore, build up a theory without testing the foundation on which it is to rest. Mr. Griffin, a modest man, fairly admits these difficulties—"My native city and home, from which I write, possesses," he says, "no public library; and the few private libraries to which I have had access were too limited to have been of material use. * could not stimulate my presumption to address letters of inquiry to the great and the learned in England, where, alone, the information could be obtained." His little volume is proof of this: therein Dr. Mason Good is still the oracle, and the Miscellaneous Letters, so far as suits his purpose, are still of authority,—all that was ever assumed is still assumed to be true, nothing is doubted, and therefore nothing is proved. Fortunately, however, after his work was complete, Mr. Griffin had an opportunity of visiting London, and there "discovered evidence in favour of his theory of so decisive a character" that he was half disposed to rewrite the essay; but the credit which would attach to a discovery, made under such disad vantages, induced him to publish the essay as originally written, and submit the "decisive" proofs in an Appendix.

Now with all respect for Mr. Griffin, we must say that his discovery is a mere speculative possibility, founded on old assumptions, and on old and proved errors. Thomas Pownall, who, Mr. Griffin asserts, was Junius, though now almost forgotten, was a man of mark, though not of likelihood, in his day. He was early trained in the public service, and long held office,—he served at home and abroad, in England, America, and Germany. He was a man of great and varied knowledge

and of large experience. He was a voluminous writer on an infinite variety of subjects heavy speaker, though listened to with attention. His most celebrated work was 'On the Administration of the Colonies'-a subject on which he was, we believe, better informed than any man in the House of Commons. But here, on this vital question, if there be any truth in the received opinion that Junius was a zealous advocate of George Grenville's views in respect to America, Pownall and Junius were opposed. In fact, it requires all the faith of the original discoverer to conceive even a possibility that Pownall was Junius. As to the "decisive" proof we cannot conceive what light it is even supposed to throw on the subject. However, it will help us, where the argument itself failed, to an illustrative "brick," and here it is:

"A trifling, but yet significant peculiarity, may be observed in the manner of dating these letters. It is this—that in all of those which are dated by the Governor himself, the numeral date follows the name of the month; and the same peculiarity is observable in all the private letters of Junius to Woodfall."

It will be enough, in the way of comment, to say, that sixty out of the sixty-three private letters from Junius to Woodfall are without dates—the dates having been conjecturally affixed by Dr. Good in 1812.

It is with regret that we dismiss thus briefly the labours of an earnest and modest inquirer; but further comment would only give pain.

Mr. Dowe is "another guess sort" of manif modest, it is with a difference. We felt as we turned over his many pages a strong conviction that we had made his acquaintance before; but it was only from a note on the very last page we learned that he was the writer of the Essay, in proof that Lord Chatham was Junius, which appeared in the *Dublin* University Magazine, and was reviewed in the Athenœum some five years since [No. 1321]. It is something to our credit that, for reasons then given, we hazarded an opinion that the writer of that Dublin Essay was an American. Such is the fact, and the Magazine article, we are told, was a sketch by anticipation of the theory now fully developed. This acknowledgment would have saved us some trouble had it been made on the first, instead of the last, page. Even as it is, we are grateful, for we are sure our readers will be quite content with our notice of the sketch by anticipation. We said then what we may with equal truth say now - Mr. Dowe's confidence is quite startling! He has not added one fact to the facts known before; he has not solved one of the difficulties which trouble other inquirers. He, in truth, does not concern himself with such small matters as dates, facts, and the sequence of events; he is a man of genius, one of the à priori gentlemen, who, with a light hand and a flourish, leaps over a hundred obstacles, at any one of which a well-informed person would have stumbled, and perhaps broken down. His theory does not admit of refutation, for Junius, it appears, "bespattered" Junius— Chatham denounced Chatham. If you hint that Chatham was a bad writer, inflated and pompous,-that George Grenville, not the brightest and most brilliant of men, wrote more than one of his King's speeches,—that his despatches are believed to have been prepared by others, - that his letters, as Mr. Dowe admits, are "extravagantly clumsy," others "creeping and full of subserviency," the facts prove only the "sublime of subtlety," and your folly in trying "to circumvent a riddle by the ordinary rules of ratiocination." The dullness, the pomposity, the clumsiness, were "deliberately chosen." To those who have a right understanding-that is, a Dowe understanding-the

literary genius of Chatham is manifest even in his reported speeches. That Chatham was one of the greatest orators that ever lived, most persons are agreed. The recorded opinion of his contemporaries is conclusive, even against the speeches themselves, as known to us. Not so, says Mr. Dowe,—the reported speeches prove it.-

"Looking over Thackeray's collection of his speeches, we find these sprinkled with quotations, Latin and English, full of aptness, native idiom

'58

Bons

tion. dmi-

hich

any

on.

the

lous

pect

sed. inal

that

ve" ven

ver.

led,

nay ers.

by

to

to

ate

out

lly

er;

88

n-

ce

ry

er

m

in

10

is

n

of

8

e

This in opposition to Thackeray himself, who acknowledges they were so badly reported that he "judged it necessary to adapt the phraseology to a closer resemblance to Chatham's style,"—so, after all, we may be indebted for the sprinkling of quotations, the idiom and the wit, to the Doctor and not the Lord. But it is not necessary, we suppose, for a genius of Mr. Dowe's character to read books before he comments on them; for that he had not done so when he played off his satire on the specu-lations of "the Duke" of Albemarle is reasonably certain.

Common sense might ask, what possible purpose was to be gained by this "sublime of subbose was to egained by this subline of sub-tlety"—by Chatham denouncing Chatham as "an idiot," "a lunatic," and "a traitor"? What principles, what party, what personal interest could be served by it? But what is common sense in opposition to Mr. Dowe? who, as he tells us, and truly, is as confident as Leverrier about his planet—Chatham was the writer, because there was no other man in England who could have written the Letters.

Enough as to the main question-as to the developed theory. But there are other developments in this volume, and all equally curious. We had occasion to notice heretofore that this American gentleman did not know the difference between the Englishman, General Lee, and the American, Arthur Lee, Minister of the United States to France, and brother to a President of Congress. He does not, even now, know the difference: for though he has dropped some particulars in his "developed" descrip-tion, he still makes the Suffolk gentleman the writer of 'Junius Americanus.'

Here is another of Mr. Dowe's "develop-

"The City of London, always 'a fast burgh' of democracy, returned that incendiary [Wilkes] to Parliament for Middlesex in 1764, and when the House expelled him, pitchforked him back in tri-

umph, only to see him turned out again."

This grievance, we are told, "was a wonderful development to the country party." derful it may have been; but not more so than the return by the citizens of London of the Members for Middlesex! The "lift," too, is all the more wonderful because we had always understood that, when Wilkes was expelled in 1764, he was not member either for London or Middlesex, but for Aylesbury; and so far from having been on that occasion pitchforked back into the house, and thus establishing the grievance," he was driven by the outlawry to fly the country, and remained abroad for some years. It was not, as we believed, until the general election in 1768 that Wilkes returned and offered himself as candidate for the City of London. Even then the citizens of the fast burgh of democracy rejected him; on which he set up for Middlesex, was elected, and expelled from the House in 1769; and it was after the expulsion in 1769 that he was "pitchforked." Without Mr. Dowe's explanation, we never should have known how the country party got the "wonderful lift" in 1764; and those were stirring times, and the progress of events should be noted with scrupulous care.

But there are many novelties of a like character in this volume, which we have not time to "develope." Against them may be set off nearly as many old and almost forgotten developments. Thus, as with Mr. Griffin, the lacuna in the dates of the private letters of Junius to Woodfall mark his absence from London. Here, as of old, the Burke eulogy on Candour passes for praise of Junius, in defiance of the Cavendish Debates,—here Francis is still the reporter of Chatham's speeches, the more important of which he did not publish for twenty years, contrary to the proved fact that the speech referred to was published textually within half as many days of its delivery,-here the news that Junius would write no more travels to the King, and back to Junius, with the old electric speed, in opposition to the best possible authority, the Letters themselves published in the Garrick Correspondence,—here the "old Lady Temple," Wilkes's acquaintance, is still the mother of Lady Chatham,—and here—a novelty, by the way—Lady Hester Stanhope, his granddaughter, figures as an authority on the Junius question, on the strength of her mother having been Chatham's Secretary, although at the period referred to, she was about ten or twelve years of age, and was married at nineteen.

Memoirs of Count Miot de Melito-[Mémoires du Comte Miot de Melito, &c.]. 3 vols. (Paris, Levy Frères.)

THE Count Miot de Melito was a minister, ambassador, and Councillor of State who served the Bourbons, the Republic, and Bonaparte, with equal fidelity and contempt. He received their favours and saw through their vices. Continually, while engaged in public affairs, he filled his diary with notes and sketches, with remarks often very superficial and records sometimes not very important; but, considering the numerical abundance of memoirs relating to the Napoleonic period, these volumes, pre-faced by General Fleischman, are peculiarly interesting. If the light they throw upon histhe editor supposes, it is at least welcome as the editor supposes, it is at least welcome as the gossip of a man who stood near the person of the Consul and the Emperor, who was employed by him upon confidential missions, and who did not hesitate to preserve a private chronicle of his own remarks and impressions. Count Miot de Melito was born at Versailles, and a courtly atmosphere perfumed his cradle; at an early age, he entered the military department under his father, a Commissioner of high rank; at twenty-six he was despatched upon independent service with "the model division" under the Duc de Guines, and the young man learned how revolutionary principles may infect even a royal camp. Colonels of cuirassiers, he says, conversed upon forbidden topics; satires and epigrams flew from St.-Omer to Paris; and certain English officers who had come to witness the man-ceuvres were objects of universal admiration. "There," said the soldiers, "are free men; these are the examples we should imitate, and not the military machines of a despotic king." A few months afterwards, Miot de Melito returned to Paris, and if the camp had sur-prised him he was startled at Court. No longer were courtiers or valets respectfully silent; no longer was the old etiquette enforced; language to which princely ears were unaccustomed floated through the saloons; the palace-gates were opened to a more miscellaneous class of comers; the manners introduced by Louis the Fourteenth were extinct. And yet, when the states-General met, the inexperienced courtier was introduced to the mightiest personage of

scarcely anticipated the display of ancient privileges that bursts upon the folks in the "vast streets of Versailles":—the gold-embroidered cloaks and plumed hats of the nobles, the episcopal purple at the head of the clergy, the mean and impoverished garments of the Third Estate, worn, however, with something more than pride. The Third Estate marched more firmly and defiantly than any other rank in the procession. Louis appeared apathetic, Monsieur anxious, Marie-Antoinette full of painful emotion, and the Count of Artois, as usual, vain, hostile, insolent. These passages of the revolutionary story are told with effect by M. Miot de Melito. All that transpired within the Court wit's close vicinity came under the writer's observation; but it is necessary to remark that he appears, at times, to have been overpowered by the terrors of a timid imagination. A sort of lurid glare is thrown over the events of December, 1788, which is scarcely justified by history.

Employed in various capacities in the department of military administration, the Count suffered a considerable time to elapse without continuing his 'Memoirs': he was, in turn, suspected, denounced, and saved by the 9th Thermidor; he established relations between himself and the Committee of Public Safety, and while acting with discreet pliancy, took portraits of the "famous and criminal revolutionists" whom he obeyed and feared. He was accustomed frequently to dine with Danton, Lacroix, Legendre, Fabre d'Eglantine, Ca-mille Desmoulins, and even "sea-green" Robespierre, —a strange party over their wine! The Count Miot de Melito used to sit with his colleagues at the end of the table, taking no part in the conversation, but watching the terrible statesmen in private life. "Danton," he says, "had a hideous countenance, but his figure was athletic, and he was even compared, in this respect, to Mirabeau. But the face of the latter was tinged with a livid pallor, while that of the former was of a reddish brown and very animated." Here is a sketch of Danton

At table he generally led the conversation, and made frequent use of such figurative phrases as "The wheels of the car of Revolution shall crush its enemies,"—"The Revolution is like Saturn: it will devour its children,"—with many others of a similar quality. He profoundly despised the Girondins, and treated them as poltroons who had recoiled from the consequences of their own princi-ples. He never disguised his liking for pleasure and for money, and mocked at what he called vain scruples of conscience or delicacy.

Lacroix was a handsome giant, who set himself to imitate Danton, whom he followed to the scaffold; Fabre d'Eglantine was graceful and affected, and loved literary conversation; Legendre, small, voluble, and uncultivated, adored Danton as a political Hercules; Camille Desmoulins had little to say, but that little was full of meaning—

full of meaning.—
The few words he allowed to escape him were invariably remarks on the sentences passed by the revolutionary tribunal, on the kind of punishment inflicted upon the condemned, and on the most noble and decent method of preparing for such a fate.

Robespierre spoke little, and was studiously sententious, as if he "desired to distinguish himself as a profound statesman." Such was a dinner party at Paris when the Count Miot de Melito held office under the government of the Revolution. Then comes Bonaparte upon the scene, and from that date he makes the principal figure in the 'Memoirs.' The rotten armies of the old Continental dynasties were crushed by the legions which the Republic had marshalled,

the

ata

wit

the

the

the drama. Writing, after the fact, with prescient sagacity, he was "struck with the gran-deur and profundity of his views," as set forth in an official correspondence; but upon first meeting the General, the feeling of the Count

was one of disappointment .-

Nothing could have been more opposed to the idea my imagination had formed. I perceived in the centre of a numerous staff a man below the middle height and exceedingly thin. His powdered hair, cut in a peculiar manner, and squared below the ears, fell upon his shoulders. He was dressed in a stiff coat, buttoned to the throat, ornamented with a slight embroidery of gold, and wore in his hat a tricoloured plume.

Concerning Bonaparte's Republican simplicity at the palace of Montebello, the Memoirs' say:—

I found him rather in the centre of a brilliant court than at the head-quarters of a general. The severest etiquette reigned around him; his aides-de-camp and officers were no longer received at his table, and he evinced much fastidiousness as to those whom he should admit; to take a repast with him was a distinguished honour, not to be obtained without difficulty. He dined, so to speak, in public: while he ate, or was entering his salle à manger, the people flocked to feast their eyes upon him. Meanwhile, he never appeared embarrassed or confused by the excessive demonstrations of respect showered upon him, but behaved as though he had been accustomed to them all his life. saloons, and a vast pavilion he had caused to be erected in front of the palace were constantly filled by a crowd of generals and administrators, and the highest nobles and most distinguished men in Italy who came to solicit the favour of a glance or of a momentary interview. Everything had succumbed to the éclat of his victories and the haughtiness of his demeanour. He was no longer the general of a triumphant republic, but a conqueror upon his own account, imposing decrees upon the vanquished. In April, 1798, Miot de Melito contrasted

the fashions of Paris verging upon the Consulate with those of the Republic, pure and simple, finding the new state of things much more to his taste. The members of the Directory held their court at the Luxembourg, and Barras in particular, says the Count, was surrounded like a prince with dogs, horses, and mistresses. Had the Republican chiefs understood all that was passing in Bonaparte's camp, they might have affected less state and applied themselves more vigorously to consolidate the law; but Napoleon had his policy, and, when enthroned as First Consul, was careful, as Miot de Melito elaborately records, "to create a belief in his attachment to the constitution and to re-assure the friends of liberty." But, eighteen days after the victory of Marengo, he returned to the capital and received the homage of all classes with Imperial condescension.

The Count Miot de Melito was shortly afterwards appointed to a mission in the semi-barbarous island of Corsica, and while he was there the vote of the people took place on the question, "Shall Napoleon Bonaparte be Consul

Among the military there were many hostile votes. At Ajaccio, where the garrison consisted only of 300 men, 66 voted no, and in a company of artillerymen numbering 50 men, there were 38 against the proposition

The perpetual Consulate, he remarks, revived courtly manners at Paris, clothed men in bril-liant liveries, and compelled gentlemen like Count Miot de Melito to wear white silk stockings, swords, and other fashionable exaggerations. But, if absurdities were committed by inexperienced actors, the First Consul himself was not exempt from criticism.

Attired in a superb suit of violet velvet, magnificently embroidered with silk and gold, he wore a sword, white silk stockings, and gold buckles to his shoes; but with all this he had a black cravat! | and principalities, was dazzled at the baptism That was a most serious offence in costume

After the life-consulate comes the hereditary proposition, and Count Miot de Melito accommodates himself with happy facility to all these transitions of the drama. He is virtuously indignant with England on account of the conspiracies fostered upon her soil, and mild in reproof upon the judicial assassination of the Duc d'Enghien. Three days after that event M. de Talleyrand gave a sumptuous entertainment, and not long after the empire was heralded in with new dresses, new titles, new salaries, and new epigrams, the breath-blown arrows of political warfare. The denomination "Citizen" was formally abolished, and "Monsieur" substituted. Cambacérès became a mighty man in the Imperial realm, and after deliberating whether the Cock, the Lion, or the Elephant should replace the woman's figure emblematic of the Republic, Napoleon fixed upon the Eagle, and his "recommendation" was accepted. So elated was he with his exaltation that upon being crowned he seated himself upon a throne of purple velvet, studded with golden bees, decorated out of all taste, and, says Count Miot de Melito, so large as to be entirely out of proportion with the size or shape of the hall. When the Eagles were distributed in public upon the Champ de Mars a young man stepped forward, advanced near the throne, and shouted "No Emperor; Liberty or Death!" He was arrested. "I never knew his name," says Count Miot de Melito,—and it is perhaps of little consequence under what name the Frenchman was put to death.

Among the events noticed in the course of the first two volumes are the battles of Trafalgar and Austerlitz, the glory of the one half-compensating to Napoleon for the ruin and disgrace of the other. The Count treats these topics in the familiar style of a man accustomed to public affairs. In his third and last volume he closes the narrative at Waterloo, where his son received a mortal wound. This concluding portion of the story is less personal in its relation to the Emperor, but is of value as illustrating the vicissitudes of the Peninsular War, of the fatal Spanish policy adopted by Napoleon, and of the ignominious Hundred Davs with their false glitter surrounding the melan-choly self-abandonment of genius. The Count was peculiarly intimate with King Joseph; he watched the course of his negotiations with the Emperor, and he shows how hollow was the ostensible cordiality between them. If there was one human attribute which Napoleon possessed less than another, it was that of generosity. He was the man to have been jealous of a gentleman's authority over his own servants or children. This vanity, which at first added to his energies, at length emasculated him, mind and body. Miot de Melito dwells at length upon his persistent interference in the affairs of Spain under the government of his kinsman, and takes the view that, had he refrained from meddling, the Bonaparte dynasty might have been established beyond the Pyrenees; but that was the belief of a Bonaparte courtier. At all events, his Memoirs disclose no little of Napoleon's meanness, and they also represent Joseph, with the family egotism, flattering himself in a sense of greatness and doing all in his power to make up for the absence of the blood royal in his veins. At an interview with the Emperor at Rambouillet he wore white garments, embroidered with gold, being specially characteristic of an imperial claim; but nothing, of course, could approach the ostentation of Napoleon himself. Even Miot de Melito, though born within the charmed circle of individuals who know the ways of thrones, powers,

of the King of Rome, by that which he describes as a spectacle unprecedented, even at the Tuileries, by the throng of princes, ambassa-dors, and generals, by the diamonds and the purple, by the stars and collars, and by His Imperial Majesty himself, whose words of condescension men heard, scarcely daring, he says, to answer or even to breathe. There stood the Empress, graceful but haughty, and there was the Count Miot de Melito, wondering, in all probability, when and to whom his last oath of allegiance on earth would be tendered. The last year of the Empire saw him at Monfontaine, where he met the beautiful Queen of Westphalia, the realmless King of Spain, the Grand Spanish Inquisitor, the patriarch of the Indies, and a host of people almost as grotesque as they were high and mighty. But the strangest scene of all was at the Impe rial Court during the phantom splendour of the Hundred Days. Napoleon stood once more encircled by his parasites, by M. de Ségur, Grand Master of the Ceremonies, who had been so emphatic in his loyalty to the Bourbons, and a crowd of ministers and marshals whose only question was whether the Bonaparte restoration would survive. How swiftly came the black tidings from Waterloo, the degradation of the conqueror's mind, the dispersion of his kindred, and as Miot de Melito wrote in a spirit of impetuous prophecy, the day when that family which Europe had envied "vanished utterly from the scene of the world." But, as we have noticed, he himself paid the price of his attachment to the Empire, for his son, scarcely twenty years of age, was among the victims of Waterloo.

MINOR MINSTRELS.

Sketches: being Poems. By Jos. (Saunders & Otley.)-These poems consist of dramas, narratives. odes, sonnets and little fugitive pieces composite in their disorder. Jos, who appears to have been long in the habit of writing verse, displays a certain crude facility in stringing rhymes together upon commonplace soliloquies and descriptions; but he has been tempted to print, with his more elaborate pieces, a variety of impromptus hopeless in their imbecility, as those beginning "Ah, bright were her eyes," and "On being asked for imprompturlymes to bridegroom, and beseech." In "The Spirit of Love" and "My Pilgrimages" occur some fragments deriving merit from the intensity of the feeling at work upon them, and the writer's pride in the splendours and graces of the rational world. The volume, however, is one that appeals exclusively to the admiration of any friends who may be will-ing to vote a crown to the poet of their parlour

Youthful Echoes, Cheerfulness, and other Poems. By A. S. W. (Wertheim & Co.) have been "composed for the most part either during the days of boyhood, or amid the never-ending turmoil and confusion of a commercial life" in London. The principal poem in the volume, 'Cheerfulness' graceful, and imbued with a thoroughly healthy social and human sentiment. From that meek argument A. S. W, after flattering the violets of garden "by their pure purple mantles known," as thousands of lyrists have done, and celebrating various periods and scenes of youth, rises to Tyrtean altitudes and sings of the Alma, Wellington, Raglan, Britain's Cause, Inkermann (in a charade), and the return of the British Army after the Russian War. The volume is creditable to its author, and seems to promise that he will, in time, mellow

and seems to promise that he will, in time, mellow into a pleasant ministrel of the minor order.

Birds, Bees and Blossoms. Original Poems for Children. By Thomas Miller. Illustrated by Birket Foster. (J. & C. Brown.)—Little versified lessons in natural history, rhymed gossip on birds and insects, simple melodies in praise of red and golden flowers. They are pretty and without pre-tence, and serve fittingly to illustrate the illustrations

,'58

ptism

cribes the

assa-

l the

His of here

and nder-

n his ten-

him tiful

g of atri-

nost

htv.

the nore gur.

had

ourhals

na-

ftly

the dis-

lito the

ied d'

the

his

ng

80

in

he

ir

u

le

by Mr. Birket Foster, which to "the young-eyed

cherubim" of the earth will be very attractive.

Pottery Poems. By William Cyples. (Hanley Pottery Poems. By William Cyples. (Hanley, Roberts.)—The author of these poems has published them "in redemption of an understanding with friends that he should one day write a book." A cynical critic might feel inclined to reply, that they might have been written without an understanding. But they could not have been written without a complete the control of the without some fancy. Indeed, fancies dance down these pages uncountable, untameable, and purposeless as a swarm of flies. According to this writer, it is the business of men and women to leave all the realities of life to hunt fancies, or lie down on the green earth and watch their fly-like dance on blue ceiling above. Sometimes the fancies are original, although not admirable. The following, however, may have been borrowed from the Miltonic line:

A thousand liveried Angels lacquey her .-

Soon morning came, and her gay footman, Dawn,
Clomb with swift hand the trellised east afar
To loop the drapery of sable lawn,
Whose every fold, pinned with a silver star,
Curtained the sky around its cloudy bar.
And, as he took the ornaments away,
He set the golden windows all ajar,
Till the wild light made all things live and gay—
Night had said all her prayers, and now up came the day.

-This might have been called Upholstery Poetry. In an address to the sea our author reverses the relationship of land and sea, as illustrated by the well-known image where "He decorates her tawny brow with shells." (That poor sea, how it has had to shell out of late in the way of images!) Our author will have it that the sea is the lady of the land and not the bridegroom. He calls the earth—

A giant vast, and though thou mak'st him fine, With strings of shells, yet all the talk is thine.

Which suggestion determines the sex irrevocably. Here is a better specimen of this writer's fancy.

Here is a better specimen of this writer's fancy.

This world, I wot, is but an ancient sun,
Whose outer fires are faded, spent and cold,
Condemned, it may be, for some misdeeds done,
To be in vapoury atmosphere enrolled;
But still concealed it keeps a heart of gold,
And shines a sun within the inner sphere,
Burning in glory like its beams of old;
Though now it hides its torch, as if in fear,
Or else the white-faced moon had dared not roll so near.

And, here and there, about the earth, are doors, Which lead to galleries running down below; And could your feet but tread the golden floors, You might behold the hidden, secret show, And see how masked among the stars we go.

And see how masked among the stars we go.

The Spirit of Home, by Sylvan (Saunders & Otley), consists of a large number of helplessly commonplace verses, on all sorts of subjects, ranging from 'Revolution' to 'Poor Pat,' from 'Taxes' to 'Woking Cemetery,' and like many another poor fellow, the author gets to the 'Workhouse' to last Words output from the start last way the poor fellow, the author gets to the 'Workhouse' We do not exactly see the connexion betwixt the title and the book, although the verses are certainly homely enough, as this quotation will

THE QUARTERN LOAF. Oh! for that same, gold-tinted, lusty one,
Such as my dear old Granny used to make!
Sweet as a nut throughout both crust and crumb,
And Briton like in feature and in shape,
As mellow as good butter or rich cake;
But oh! ye modern Millers, or ye Bakers!
Had I my will, full oft around your nape,
As a reward for your dishonest capers—
I'd a good halter twine, and spare your Undertakers!

Adam and beans! and bones!! and plaster stones!!!
And any other sham that will like flour appear;
God help the poor ones! and protect their homes!
What wonder that so many look so queer?
First, there's their bread, butter, tea, coffee, beer,—
And every other good their God hath sent
To sweeten toil, and their lone spirits cheer,
And make their hearts with GOVERNMENT content,
Is mix'd, and mess'd, and drugg'd, ah! more than cent.

An "Unsuccessful Candidate" is not likely to get the verdict reversed by his appeal to the literary tribunal on behalf of Sinai; a Poem (Cambridge, Deighton & Co.), which did not win the Seatonian prize. In the opening apostrophe to the mountain, we find that the beholder

Sees it before him facing stark and stiff, As if in vengeance' suit of heaven, the dread bailiff.

skipping-rope who keeps up 800 times. No doubt but what many people have been Excelsiored so nearly to distraction that a good burlesque would have been a welcome exchange. We can listen to Prof. Longfellow:—his name is his warrant. But to hear short-winded people continually shouting "up higher" when they cannot do it is not com-Our Authoress has missed the mark. fortable. Our Authoress has missed the mark. Her skipping-rope does not "hit you in the eye," like that of airy, fairy Lilian. Besides, it is not poetic or lady-like to write such slang as "up to snuff," "crikeys," and put the thumb to the nose with the little finger twiddling in an opposite direction. She translates "Excelsior" into "going a-head, sky-high." The reader will probably translate her 'Excelsior' into—a pyre.—By the title-page of Poerio, and other Poems (London, Skiffington), we learn that Capt. Elliot has left the "Queen's Bays" in search of Apollo's. We cannot promise Bays" in search of Apollo's. We cannot promise him the crown; but his prettily-printed little verse-pamphlet is readable in quality, and the pieces have a military brevity.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

An Exposure of a recent Attempt at Bookmaking in the University of Cambridge. By T. Lund. (Spot-tiswoode & Co.)—Mr. Lund is the editor of Wood's Algebra. The copyright of Wood's work has expired; so that it is public property, so far as law is concerned. Mr. Lund charges Mr. Todhunter, whose recent work on Algebra we noticed a short time ago, first, with taking from Wood's text without acknowledgment, secondly, with appropriating his (Mr. Lund's) editorial additions "with," says "such remarkable care and adroitness that the law, perhaps, might fail to give me redress." Lund distinctly proves his first charge by some pages of parallel columns. He proves that Mr. Todhunter has taken, without any acknowledgment, what he had a legal right to take, to the extent of what he had a legal right to take, to the extent of under one-thirtieth of his whole book. In omitting acknowledgment, Mr. Todhunter has, of course, put himself in the wrong. But Mr. Lund has put himself much more in the wrong than Mr. Todhunter. The charge of altering his own labours with care and admitted in the proposed nor in the course and admitted in the proposed nor in the course and admitted in the proposed nor in the course and admitted in the proposed nor in the course and admitted in the proposed nor in the course and admitted in the proposed nor in the course and admitted in the proposed nor in the course and admitted in the course in the c with care and adroitness is not proved, nor is any attempt made to prove it. In the courts of law counsel frequently make two charges and prove one; and if it were not for the Judge, the jury would sometimes infer from what is proved to what would sometimes inter from what is proved to what is not. But no such thing ought to be done by a writer who prefers charges of plagiarism against another. There is some degree of laxity in this matter among the Cambridge writers: this we much regret, and shall be glad to see exposure in every case. But every such exposure should prove all its charges; or, which is much the same thing, the state of the st should charge no more than it can prove

The Book of Job, translated from the Hebrew on the Basis of the Authorized Version: explained in a the Basis of the Authorized Version: explained in a large body of Notes, Critical and Exegetical, and illustrated by Extracts from various Works on Antiquities, Geography, Science, dc., also by eighty Woodcuts and a Map; with six preliminary Dissertations, an Analytical Paraphrase, and Meisher's and Doederlein's Selection of the various Readings of the Hebrew Text from the Collations of Kennicott and De Rossi. By the Rev. C. P. Carey, M.A. (Wertheim & Co.)—Although the labours of the American Bible Union have considerably lightened the difficult study of the Book of Job. there was the difficult study of the Book of Job, there was room for a commentary on this portion of the Scriptures. This task Mr. Carey has discharged in a satisfactory manner. Critical scholars may not agree in all his views, either as to the author ship of the Book of Job, or as to the meaning attaching to certain words and phrases. Indeed, we have noted a number of passages in which Mr. Carey appears to us not to have hit the exact meaning of the original. Thus, to give an instance, we have not seen reason to adopt the rendering of "millin" (as in Job iv. 2,) by "verse"—a translation which is wholly unsupported. The prelimi-nary dissertations are carefully written; the notes

and rattles through 800 lines like a girl with a deserves credit as having furnished a welcome

Life in Italy and France in the Olden Time. By Life in Italy and France in the Olden Time. By John Campbell Colquhoun. (Wertheim & Co.)—Four sketches, "the first outlines of which appeared in a periodical," have been here expanded and wrought out so as to form a book of not disagreeable reading. The lives chosen are those of Savonarola, Olympia Morata, Marguerite of Navarre, and Jeanne d'Albret. The enumeration of the subjects chosen, indicates the thread running through the book, which is the progress of Reform and Protestantism in France and Italy. Mr. Colquhoun's style is not unpleasant, and he appears to have been sedulous in consulting the best known authorities rather than subtle in research; but the authorities rather than subtle in research; but the very learning which will make his "sketches" delightful to the party that fears Rome and the things of Rome impairs the value for the general reader. If ever there was a life which claimed a strong If ever there was a life which claimed a strong grasp and a discriminating touch it was that of Savonarola,—often and again told, (and who can wonder that regards the wealth of picturesque incident and original character which it affords to the biographer?) still not as yet, so far as we know, told completely. Seduced by the stern, passionate figure of the Reformer (to the lights and shadows of which are extra characters; is given by the Italian. ngure of the Reformer (to the lights and shadows of which an extra sharpness is given by the Italian sun), most of those who have painted him have lost sight of the arrogance, the vehemence, and the weakness of the agitator, which ran through his generosity and courage of effort,—now taking the form of bitterness, now of superstition,—now, as in the well-known incident of the ordeal, of evasion painkindred spirits) will not admit the existence of inconsistency. They will disguise forms and mystify colours, rather than allow frankly the slightest imperfection:—and thus the lesson by which pride is rebuked and humanity ranked in its right place as "a little lower than the angels" is lost. The as "a little lower than the angels" is lost. The public, however, prefers what is called enthusiasm and conviction weighted by prejudice, to more sincere and less showy truth; and Mr. Colquhoun will be none the less popular because the scarlet of the Scarlet Ladre in the scarlet of the Scarlet Lady, always in the background, gives a monotonous tone to his portraits, which wear a sort of sanctity not altogether faithful to the facts. He might have remembered, for instance, expatiating on the virtues as well as the wit of Queen Marguerite, that ballad written by the changeful woman, whose free novels are better known than her canticles, in which the argument, quaintly stated by herself, runs somewhat like this.—

To be a Christian whole and true, By Mary's blessed Son's ensample, Thou must all evil things eschew, Thou must all evil things eschew, On Wealth and Power, sans honour, trample. Be blind to all the wiles that Beauty, Deaked in most brave array, can plan, Decked in most brave array, can p
Afflict the flesh, and cleave to Duty.
Well-a-day!—frail is man!
Not every one that willeth can.

Bestow thy riches on the poor,
And humble garments take upon thee,
Set open to thy foe thy door,
Forgiving wrongs he may have done thee.
Fix thine eyes fast on Heaven enduring,
Because this life is but a span,
Reject all earthly hope alluring.
Yet, perdie — frail is man!
Not every one that willeth can.

The above general character of the book, seeing that it is virtually a re-issue of what has appeared elsewhere, will suffice, in place of any detailed attempt to describe its contents chapter by chapter. It bids fair, among persons holding participations, to find readers.

opinions, to find readers.

A Treatise on Coine, Currency, and Banking, dc. By Henry Nicholas Sealy, Esq. (Longman & Co.)

—Mr. Sealy, like many other currency dreamers, is in favour of adopting a silver standard. In ordinary times the question between a gold and silver standard might be safely settled, at a great saving of print and paper, by the tossing up of a shilling. At the present moment the great influx of gold which is slowly disturbing the value of that metal might, perhaps, furnish an argument in As if in vengeance suit of heaven, the dread bails.

—And this is the only thing that has arrested our attention.—The Authoress of Excelsior: an Ethical Poetasm (Dublin, M'Glashan & Gill) romps from Egyptian monuments are useful. Mr. Carey discoveries alone forbid the change he advises.

nearly

large

over,

late

and spect folk

antic

ploy his colle

volu

ham

wit!

long

wh

kne

For a gentleman of such extensive reading, who, besides nearly all writers on money and exchange, blue books and parliamentary speeches, quotes Horace, Virgil, Lucretius, the Book of Daniel, Locke, Bacon, Blackstone, Shakspeare, President Polk, and the *Times* newspaper—his mistakes are astounding. Silver, he tells us, is now the standard in France, and the Napoleon worth more than twenty francs. Mr. Sealy is not, apparently, aware of the great efflux of French silver coin which has been for some years, and is still, going on precisely because the facts are directly contrary to this statement. In opposition to Adam Smith, and, we may add, every other authority, Mr. Sealy is of opinion that, when a seignorage is taken by the Government, "the person who has the bullion coined into the legal tender coin loses the amount of the seignorage." Now the price of a bank note, when we have deducted the cost of paper and printing, is nothing but a seignorage; so that, according to Mr. Sealy's theory, whoever takes bank notes in exchange for gold to the amount of a million sterling, voluntarily sacrifices that amount to within a fraction. A student who that amount to within a fraction. A student who could gain the Society of Arts third-class certificate for this subject, would not, we think, after this desire to know the author's views on foreign exchanges and the operation of the Bank Act. Mr. 's large volume adds nothing but more weight to the enormous mass of works upon the subject, which serve to bury the truth, and make the study repulsive to ordinary readers.

repuisive to ordinary readers.

The Anglo-Indian Word-Book: being a Familiar Explanation, &c. (Shaw.)—We trust Mr. Miles does not imply by the title of his book that he is himself familiar with the words he pretends to If there be on his part a pretension to such familiarity, it is familiarity of a kind which to breeds contempt. We do not know which to admire most, the assurance wherewith this compiler fills his pages from Prof. Wilson's Glossary and other books, or the hardihood with which he propagates his own errors. These are so enormous that any one of them would sink the vessel of an ordinary cruiser on the sea of literary adventure : but Mr. Miles's vanity and levity are so buoyant that he floats merrily on with a mountain of blunders in his hold. Considering, however, how prolific errors are when once landed on the shore of acceptance, we trust Mr. Miles and his cargo will be sunk at sea by the well-directed shots of his reviewers. We give a few samples of the astounding mistakes of this gentleman,—mistakes which are enough to disquiet the manes of Sir W. Jones and Doctors Gilchrist and Wilkins, whose venerable names are here seen imbedded in a congeries of absurdity like pearls in the slime at the bottom of the sea. On opening the book at the first page we come on the following erudite announcement:—"The chief languages spoken in India are the Hindoostanee and Hindee in the north-western provinces and Bombay Presidency; Bengalee in Bengal; Mahratta and Malayalin in the Circars; Tamul in Madras and the extreme south of the peninsula; Telinga and Telugu in the coast districts between Madras and the Godavery Uriya in Orissa; Canarese in Mysore and the Carnatic; and lastly in Ceylon, Tamul in the south, and a modernized Pali in the north." To which we append a parallel:—The chief languages of Europe are German in Hanover and Bavaria; French in France; English and Irish in Italy; Spanish in Spain and Portugal; and Scotch in Spains. Spains and Profess the orthography or Profs. Wilson and Forbes, and prefers his own, as Ukhbar-nurree, "a writer of news." At p. 42, we read the following egregious sentence—"And we read the following egregious sentence—"And we have been the in a letter to the Times, the Professor of Sanskrit at Cambridge, Dr. Lee, writes throughout Muhummud, and he is about as right as any of them." In reply to this, we note that poor Dr. Lee, who was Professor of Arabic at that poor Dr. Lee, who was froressor of Aranic as Cambridge, has been dead these five years;—that Ensign Nassau Lees is probably the person to whom Mr. Miles refers,—that there is no Professor of Sanskrit at Cambridge, though a professor does voluntarily give instruction in that language, -that every vowel in the Arabic is fixed by an unalterable law, and that therefore the idea of one

way of writing a word being "about as right" as another is an absurdity. We have not patience to adduce more than one other blunder, and that to adduce more than one other blunder, and that is certainly a notable one. At p. 27, we find "Hadgee, Hajj, a pilgrim. The Hindoos, like all Orientals, put great faith in pilgrimages. The temple of Juggernaut, in Orissa, the holy city, Benares, &c., are their shrines." We will let this explanation speak for itself; we feel ourselves unequal to the task of expounding the oracles of such an inspiration as this.

Gradations in Euclid. Books I. and II. By Henry Green, A.M. (Kent & Co.) The propositions are subdivided into strings of independent ssertions, and interspersed with many remarks and applications. Reasoning is more discussed than is usual in the preliminaries. Mr. Green advocates the symbolic system to an extent which we do not approve of. He says it may be justified "within certain limitations," and to this we agree: but we think he has gone very much out of bounds. Nevertheless, we recommend the work to the con-

sideration of teachers.

Among official miscellanies, the titles of which claim mention, are an elaborate Parliamentary return On Poor Rates and Pauperism, by Mr Frederick Purdy,—and Mr. Andrew Wyley's valuable Report to the Cape Parliament upon the Mineral and Geological Structure of the South Namaqualand and the adjoining Mineral Districts.—Questions in Physical and Political Geography, by Walter M'Leod,—and Dr. Trench's interesting pamphlet On some Deficiencies in our English Dictionaries, belong to the class of educational tracts, together with the Rev. Thomas Markby's lecture on The Life and Poetry of Chaucer, addressed to the pupils of the St. John's Wood Proprietary School. — Mr. R. J. Blunt, in Common Sense on Common Subjects, enforces the wisdom of cleanliness and other godlike attributes of a perfect man.—From the Early Closing Association we receive *Testi*monies to the Benefits attending the Early Payment of Wages .- The Proceedings of the Metropolitan and Provincial Law Association at their Annual and Provincial Law Association at their Annual Provincial Meeting held in October last year, fill a moderate volume, of a varied character.

—An Address, by Mr. Joseph Locke, M.P., on his election as President of the Institution of Civil Engineers, — Mr. W. A. Williamson's tract on An Universal Method; or, Education improved by Writing,—The Case of Hampstead Heath, by a er of the Metropolitan Board of Works, and The Annual London Caulogue of Periodicals, Newspapers, Stamped Publications, and Transac-tions of various Societies for 1858,—call for no special notice.—We have reserved a line, however, for a graceful little story, translated from the German of Stigter, entitled Mount Gars; or, Marie's Christmas Eve.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Ayekbourn's Practice of the Court of Chancery, 6th edit. 18s. cl. Ayekbourn's Forms of Proceedings in Chancery, 6th edit. 10s. cl. Barker's Strictures on the Doctrine of Sacrines, 90s. 7s. 6d. cl. Barker's Strictures on the Doctrine of Sacrines, post 5vo. 2s. 6d. Barker's Strictures on the Doctrine of Sacrines, post 5vo. 2s. 6d. Barker's Strictures on the Doctrine of Sacrines, post 5vo. 2s. 6d. Cl. Barker's Strictures on the Doctrine of Sacrines, post 5vo. 2s. 6d. Cl. Barker's Strictures on the Doctrine of Sacrines, post 5vo. 2s. 6d. Cl. Barker's Strictures on the Doctrine of Sacrines, post 5vo. 2s. 6d. Cl. Barker's Treatise of Indisestion, Rheumakism, &c. 3nd edit. 2s. 6d. Brott's Treatise of Indisestion, Proceedings, and Strictures of Collisson's The Crack Club, Papers Illustrative of the Temps. Daily Steps towards Heaven, 5th edit. 3mn. 2s. 6d. vos. 2s. 6d. cl. Carlyle's Earl off Second Vision of Daniel, cr. 2vo. 2s. 6d. cl. Carlyle's Earl off Second Vision of Daniel, cr. 2vo. 2s. 6d. cl. Cough's Idea of the Lord Jesus, cr. 5vo. 5s. 6d. cl. God, Daniel's Ersenb Book, 6. 5vo. 1s. 6d. cl. 1mn. 1s. 6d. cl. God, Daniel's God, Daniel's God, Daniel's God, Daniel's God, Daniel's God, Daniel's God, Cl. God, Daniel's God, Alias, new edit, Imp. 2vo, 5s. cl. Philip's Introductory School Alias, new edit, Imp. 2vo, 5s. cl. Philip's Introductory School Alias, new edit, Imp. 2vo, 5s. cl. Philip's Chronuctures God, Alia

American Importations.
Aquarelles, or Summer Sketches, with Hilustrations, 12mo, 3s. 6d.

Contributions to American History, 1888, 8vo. 34s. cl. Fairbank's History of St. Augustine, Florida, 8vo. 9s. 6d. cl. Harrison's Treatise on Greek Prepositions, 8vo. 3ts. C. Marcon's Geology of North America, 4to. 31s. 6d. swd. Power of Greo, 18mo. 6s.

DAWSON TURNER

THE decease of Dawson Turner so close on to that of Dr. Brown gives us one more hint that the men who were so distinguished in the botanical world at the commencement of the present century are fast dropping away from us. Mr. Turner died at Old Brompton, on the 20th of June, 1858. He was a native of Great Yarmouth, and was born in October, 1775. His father was an eminent banker; and his son Dawson was educated first at the Grammar School at North Walsham, in Norfolk, and was afterwards placed, for private tuition, under the care of the Rev. Robert Firby, of Barton, in the same county. In 1793, he was entered of Pembroke College, Cambridge, of which his uncle, afterwards Dean of Norwich, was Master; but he did not graduate. At the death of his parent, he succeeded to the extensive banking concern in Yarmouth, and married the daughter of the late

Wm. Palgrave, Esq., of Coltishall, in Norfolk. A taste for natural history and a love of botanical pursuits were exhibited early in life by Mr. Turner; and the immense wealth of which he at the death of his father became the possessor enabled him to indulge his preferences and devote his energies to the prosecution of his favourite pursuits. He was elected a Fellow of the Linnean Society in 1797; and his valuable papers in the Transactions, on Algæ, Lichens, and Mosses, attest his worth as a member of that body. As a botanist of the old, or Linnean, school, he was particularly distinguished at the close of the last and the commencement of the present century; and he was especially eminent as a Cryptogamic botanist. No botanist of his day was better acquainted with the genera and species of lichens and mosses, of which his admirable 'Synopsis of the British Fuci,' his 'Muscologia Hibernica Spicilegium,' and, above all, his 'Fuci, sive Plantarum Fusorum Generi à Botanicis adscriptarum Icones, Descriptiones ac Historia,' in four large volumes, in Latin and English, with 258 coloured figures, give conclusive proofs. The last was such a work as none but an ardent lover of science, with a princely fortune at his command, could have accomplished. 'The Botanist's Guide,' compiled in conjunction with J. W. Dillwyn, Esq., was at the time of its publication a work of value, and laid the foundation for 'Watson's Botanist's Guide to the Localities of the Rarer Plants of Britain,' and other works by the same author. His knowledge of British plants was very considerable and very correct, as his numerous communications to the 'English Botany' of Sir James Smith abundantly testify. His botanical collections form part of those at Kew, and are under the care of his son-in-law, Sir W. J. Hooker. Among them the Algæ are remarkable for their extent, for their rarity, and for their being authority for the many new species he described in his works.

Mr. Turner, like his friend Sir Joseph Banks, aided very much in advancing botanical studies in aided very much in advancing botanical studies in this country. His purse was always open to support the cause, and his library, unrivalled perhaps in botanical works, was always accessible to those who desired to consult it. By his hospi-tality—by his purchase of costly books—by his correspondence, and by his encouragement of rising botanists, he promoted in an eminent degree

the cause of British botany.

Although the love of botany continued with him to the last, he relinquished the study of it some forty years since in favour of antiquities, general literature, and the Fine Arts generally. In 1800 he was chosen a Member of the Imperial Academy; in 1802, of the Royal Society; in 1803, of the Society of Antiquaries; and he was ultimately elected a Member of nearly all the most distinguished Literary and Scientific Societies in Europe. His works on 'The Architectural Antiquities of Normandy' reflected credit on his taste and judgment. His library, now increased by copies of the best antiquarian and topographical works in English literature, contained

'58

the

legic tury

He

n in

ker; the

der

, in

of

he nt

in

ate

ni

Tr

at

te

m

nearly 8,000 volumes, many of the works being large-paper copies. The volumes were, morelarge-paper copies. enriched by drawings and etchings by the late Mrs. Dawson Turner and the Misses Turner, late Mrs. Dawson Turner and the Misses Turner, and generally by sutograph letters of the respective authors. His copy of Blomefield's 'Norfolk' contained above 2,000 original drawings of antiquities in the county; and he frequently employed artists to make sketches for the books in his library. This valuable library, with a fine collection of illuminated missals and about 150 volumes of MSS, and letters, was brought to the hammer by Messrs. Sotheby & Wilkinson, in 1853.

It is remarkable that Brown and Turner, born within a year or two of each other, connected for a long period by kindred pursuits, should lie dying e same time, within a few miles of each other Brown's death had the precedence of a week; and when Sir W. J. Hooker made the fact of his death known to Mr. Turner, he said, as soon as he comprehended it, "Poor fellow,"—and these were the last words he distinctly uttered.

THE SILVER THAMES.

LONDON suffers the worst evils of a double government. With a municipality on the one hand, having no power or influence over nine-tenths of the inhabitants, and an imperial legislature on the other hand, composed, for the most part, of persons who know little, and care less, about London, it is no wonder that this great city lacks that supervision which its health demands. But the time has come when the state of the Thames threatens even the existence of the legislature on its banks; and we may have to thank the accident of the locality of the Houses of Parliament for the suppression of the foulest nuisance that ever

disgraced the annals of a nation.

Whilst action is lingering, it may be worth while to examine a little into the nature and causes of the evil. of which all have so much reason to complain. When these are known, a much better opinion may be formed of the feasibility or desirableness of any of the numerous plans which have been proposed for abolishing the great Thames nuisance. In order to do this, there are four points which demand attention, and which have been more or less regarded by those who have written on the subject. These are — First, the water itself; secondly, the gases it emits; thirdly, the mud it deposits; and, fourthly, the behaviour of these in relation to heat. First, with regard to the water. As everybody knows, it is a compound of oxygen and hydrogen gases. This knowledge is not an indifferent matter. The water is sometimes decomposed; its oxygen is imparted to its contents, and the hydrogen, combining with some other element, rises into the air in the form of a stench. One important point may be observed here; and that is, that the water by itself never decomposes. Oxygen and hydrogen have too strong an affinity to separate spontaneously; but oxygen may be enticed from its allegiance, and hydrogen left to form those corrupt alliances, of which sulphuretted hydrogen is an example. Water, in fact, by itself is never corrupt,-it may be distilled pure from the vilest compounds,—and thus it is evident that all the noxious influence of the Thames arises from something besides the water.

Water is seldom pure in nature: it has a vast

Water is seldom pure in nature: it has a vast dissolving and suspending power. Hence we find in it salts, gases, and organic matters. These are all found in the Thames. The quantity of salts found in the Thames varies from 18 or 20 grains to 100, or even more. As it is supplied to us from above Teddington Lock, it contains about 22 grains. But where it flows through London, this quantity, at certain points, is very much increased. The nature of the saline matters in the river is much the same, except in one important ingredient, and that is chloride of sodium (common salt). The quantity of this ingredient above Teddington Lock is scarcely perceptible; but as we pass down the river it becomes more and more evident, till at last it exists in quantities of from 10 to 50 grains in the gallon. Now, it might be supposed that this ingredient was brought up the river from the sea, were it not for the fact that its origin is sufficiently

accounted for by its presence in the sewer-water that is constantly emptying itself into the Thames. The water which comes from the Thames above Teddington Lock, supplies London before it again returns to its native stream, and in its cleansing and purifying course it dissolves this necessary substance of human civilization. Its presence in the Thames is indicative of the proportion of sew water that is present in the river. The chloride of sodium, however, is not in itself an injurious compound, nor do its elements become so by decomposition. It is different with another salt found in Thames water, and to which little attention is paid. This is sulphate of lime. It is contained in Thames water in the proportion of from 3 to 5 grains in the gallon. The sulphates have the curious property of being decomposed in contact with organic matter. The sulphur of the sulphate is liberated in company with hydrogen, and the well-known smell of sulphuretted hydrogen is obtained. That this is a source of a certain amount of the stench emitted by the Thames is rendered exceedingly probable by the fact that if Thames water be kept for a few days in the same bottle, in hot weather, it gives off sulphuretted hydrogen. Those who neglect to empty the waterbottle on their washing stands from day to day will have experienced this. It frequently occurs in neglected cisterns, and is probably the great source of the offensive smell of the Thames.

The other salts in the Thames water may be passed over as having no connexion with its pre-sent condition. Several of them, however, as the nitrates and phosphates, are not the natural products of the river water, but, like the chloride of sodium, point to their origin among the human

habitations on the banks of the river.

The next group of substances which demand attention in the water are the organic matters. They originate in plants and animals, and are either living or dead. The latter are dissolved or suspended. Wherever water is exposed to the light and heat of the sun, there the germs of plants and animals penetrate and are brought into life. These dying, give up their soluble constituents to the water, and form the dissolved organic matter which is constantly present in river waters. Even in the filtrated Thames water supplied by the London companies, this soluble organic matter is found in the quantity of from one grain and a half to two grains in the gallon. Under ordinary circumstances, this matter is very constant, but when in large quantities, it decomposes and affords fresh carbonic acid for plants, and those again are followed by animals, which dying, augment the original mass by withdrawing new elements from the air. As long, however, as plants can appropriate the elements of the decomposed organic putrescence occurs, and it is not till the dead organic matters are so copious as to act upon the life of the plants that offensive gases are discharged from the organic substances. This will been witnessed by every one who has attempted the culture of plants and animals in a fresh-water aquarium. It will also account for the fact, that however large may be the quantity of living organic matter that may exist in water, the water remains pure and free from smell as long as the plants live. If a forest of living plants could be introduced on the bed of the Thames, they would, even in its present filthy state, clear it in a few days. Such is the influence of living vegeta-tion on the atmosphere of the earth. Every one knows, if we could take the sewage of London and pour it over the vegetation in its neighbourhood, that it would result in crops of unbounded fertility.

But the organic matter we have in the Tham is not a natural product, and it cannot be conveyed away by natural means. Man pours into the Thames the refuse of a hundred towns and villages, besides the washings of manured lands before it gets to Teddington Lock. The water already impure is taken at the rate of 100,000,000 of gallons a day, and after washing London and its inhabitants, inside and out, is again returned to the Thames, bearing with it the vegetable and animal refuse of dwelling-houses, mews, cow and slaughter houses, and all sorts of manufactories in which organic matters are used. Each gallon of this water

carries from fifty to two hundred grains of organic matter to the Thames. This is the matter which, acting upon the sulphates of the water, decompo them, and sends out sulphuretted hydrogen into the air. This matter is also itself decomposed. From the time it comes in contact with the w the force which held it together as organized mat-ter becomes more feeble. Gradually the inorganic law asserts its supremacy, and that which albumen, gelatine, cellulose, sugar or starch, be-comes converted into carbonic acid, ammonia, sulphuretted, phosphuretted and carburetted hydrogen, and numerous other smelling and non-smelling gent, and numerous other smelling and non-smelling compounds. These are the compounds which greet the nose, and render stronger and sweeter smelling substances more pleasant. These are the gases which, being easily decomposed by the gases which, being easily decomposed by chlorine or chlorides, by oxygen, or some of its compounds, have called into existence the various deodorizing or, as they have been too hastily called, "disinfectant" compounds. That when inhaled these gases are depressing and nauseating, there is abundance of evidence to prove. That they predispose the system to disease and cause it readily to succumb to fevers and information; in consultant productions are stated information; in consultant products are consultant as a second cause it readily to succumb to fevers. and inflammations is exceedingly probable. they give fevers or cholera is more than doubtful. It is, however, impossible to deny that there is a host of evidence in favour of decomposing vegetable matter exciting, without scent or smell, an influence upon the human system of the most deadly and injurious kind. This influence is supposed to be material, and has been called materia. It cannot be denied that this influence may be exerted by the

Thames at the present moment.

Water collected from the Thames itself within the last fortnight contains as much as from ten to forty grains of this organic matter. No one would think of drinking such water; but even when the organic matter is in small quantities the greatest danger arises from drinking it whilst this matter is decomposing. It is in this state that it engenders diarrhoa and becomes the great provider of victims for cholera. This has been so fully demonstrated that it need not now be dwelt on here.

In what has been stated above the sources of gases in the water have been partly indicated. All waters naturally contain carbonic acid and oxygen gases. Water readily absorbs carbonic acid gas and obtains it from the respiration of water-animals and from the atmosphere. It is the source animals and rived the admosphere. The sure coarse of food to plants, and all vegetation in water ceases where it does not exist. It is the great bridge of death between the life of the plant and the animal. It is abundantly thrown off from organic matter in a state of decay. Water also dissolves oxygen. a state of decay. Water also dissolves oxygen. It obtains it from the plants which grow in it. The more living plants in water the more oxygen it contains. Oxygen is not less powerful when free in the water than in the air. Ever hungry for union with other elements, it lays hold of hydrogen, nitrogen, sulphur, phosphorus, and carbon, converting them into water, nitric and sulphuric and phosphoric and carbonic acids. Hence its purifying influence. Where oxygen is abundant the noxious gases of the organic matters cannot make their appearance. The way plants purify water is by the oxygen they give off. If we introduce oxygen by any other way into impure water the effect is the same. It is in this way that the permanga-nates of soda and potash act as deodorizers. At this moment the question of taking all smell from the Thames is simply the expense of the necessary

quantity of the permanganates.

Another gas demands attention, and that is ammonia. It is composed of hydrogen and nitroammons. Its composed of hydrogen and anto-gen, and appears to be the great source of the sup-ply of the latter element to plants. It exists in the atmosphere and probably in small quantities in all water. It exists largely in the Thames. Combined with sulphur it gives to it part of its unplea-sant odour. It is given off from all animals, and one of the first compounds presented after the tissues of an animal have ceased to be organic is carbonate of ammonia. The source of this sub-stance, then, in the Thames is the same as is the chloride of sodium and the organic matters. It is however, readily oxidizable in water, and is con-verted into nitric acid and water. Here is the

No

guage to th

cour

work

exter

or ex

gene on the

&c.

prof

adv

wol

in

in ca ef hi

A

source of the nitrates of waters and the suspicion with which they ought to be regarded.

But our inquiries into the condition of the Thames would be imperfect unless the mud which is so conspicuous on its banks had our attention. great proportion of this substance, at least from 80 to 90 parts in every 100, is composed, as is the mud of most rivers running over clay beds, of clay and sand. The rest of it, however, is composed of organic matters—that part of the organic matter which is suspended in the water is gradually deposited and mixes with the clay and the sand. organic mud is again of two kinds. Partly matter which has undergone a process of putrefaction, and partly that which has not. The first is principally carbon, in that form in which it is found in the humus of the chemist or the mould of the gardener. In this state it blackens the river when stirred up, but has nothing to do with the offensive gases which it gives off. It is the latter form, the putrescible or unfermented part of this mud, which on being stirred decomposes and emits the noxious gases. There can be no doubt that this last form gases. There can be no doubt that this last form is principally derived from the sewage. It is this matter which is deposited so largely in our imperfectly constructed sewers, and which engenders the offensive effluvia thrown out from the gullies and shafts of our street sewers. If it could remain quiet at the bottom of the river it would decompose slowly and cease to be offensive; but it is perpetually stirred by the tide and the steamers, and

thus contributes to the stench.

With these facts before us we are now prepared to investigate the question as to how it is the river becomes so much more offensive in the summer. During six months in the year the temperature of the Thames seldom rises above 50° Fahr., and during this period little or nothing is heard of the offensiveness of the Thames; but in the summer it rises sometimes to 70°. It was 72° during the second week in June. What, then, is the effect of In the first place, it facilitates chemical change. Animal and vegetable substances which would remain fresh for weeks at 40° become putrid in a few hours at 70°. But this is probably not the principal effect of heat. Water at a low temperature holds in solution much larger quantities of the gases it dissolves than at high temperatures. This is most important in relation to the great purifying element, oxygen. As the temperature of the water increases it loses more and more of its oxygen, and of its capacity to take up that which may be thrown into it by living vegetation. This may be seen on a warm day in an ordinary aquarium, when bubbles of oxygen may be observed streaming from the green leaves of the plants and escaping on the ce of the water from its inability to retain the oxygen in solution. This is the reason why fishes die in ponds and aquaria after exposure to heat, as the water no longer contains the oxygen necessary to their life. Oxygenate the water by constant agitation and the animals will live. This explains the purifying action of the falling of water over a dam or its separation by the intervention of rocks or precipices. If our steamers stir up the mud with their paddles, they at least oxygenate the

It is not till water has lost all its oxygen, that such offensive gases as sulphuretted and phosphuretted hydrogen can escape. This, then, is one of the great causes of the smell from the Thames: the expulsion of the oxygen by heat.

The source of the temperature of the Thames water is not, however, the direct action of the rays of the sun alone. The temperature of reservoirs of water not collected from the Thames, has not been so great as the Thames by several degrees. The reason of this is found in the action of the sun on the dark absorbent mud, so extensively exposed at low water. On some days in June last the mud of the Thames was found to exhibit a temperature of 120° Fahrenheit. Here, then, we have clearly a source of heat, which will account for the high temperature of the Thames, and explains the tendency to putrescence which all rivers with extensive mud-banks occasionally present in hot sumners.

From these remarks it will be clearly seen, that the origin of the present condition of the Thames

is the organic matter poured into it from the common sewers of London. The diversion of this mass of putrescible matter is, clearly, the only remedy that can restore the river to its pristine beauty and usefulness. But it has already been determined by our legislature that the water is not to be drunk and that the Thames is to be made the great trunk sewer of London filth, and the water companies have spent millions in getting their supply of water from above Teddington Lock. If this course is to be persisted in, we must look to such remedies as deodorization, the diminution of the temperature, and the quickening of the current of the water. At the same time, it should be recollected that these can only be regarded as temporary expedients. Every year the population of London increases, and at last the same evil will recur. It is surely the wisest plan to spend the money which a temporary expedient would cost, in helping on the great work, which must be done at last, and that is, the diversion of the sewage from every portion of the river in which it is at all likely the evils of which we now complain can again arise. EDWIN LANKESTER.

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE AT ANTWERP.

A paper has been put into my hand containing the scheme of an Institution, which might rather have been expected to arise first in this country, as its natural soil. It is, however, Belgium which has the honour of precedence. It is in Belgium that something has been done to check the downward tendencies of the age in commercial character and commercial transactions; and to preserve or restore among the mercantile classes the intellectual and moral rank, the social dignity and the elevating influences which, in this country, seem in danger of being swept away by the mere quest of gain, and the insatiable demands created by luxurious and outerntatious living.

rious and ostentatious living.

Commerce, in its large and liberal sense, is of all pursuits the most beneficent. It blesses those who give and those who receive. It not only encourages but demands a knowledge and appreciation of the condition and wants of men separated from us by every circumstance that can divide people from people. Before its beneficent and resistless progress, prejudice, antipathy, warlike fury and religious hate, slowly retreat. The world constantly beholds the stupid jealousies, perverse opinions, and fierce passions of men, ready to break forth like wild beasts from their lairs, repressed, chained, and gradually tamed and tranquillized, by the operation of those interests which, when rightly understood, bind nation to nation, and cover the earth with a network of relations strong enough to overcome the taste for war which reigns parameters.

mount among barbarians.

It would be strange if so beneficent a principle were not alloyed with baser matter. And accordingly, Commerce may be pursued, and, by men of vulgar tastes, narrow understandings, and defective moral sense, is pursued, solely with a view to the lowest and most immediate personal interest,an object not only different from, but opposed to, the enlightened self-interest of an honourable and far-seeing man. The last few years have shown to what a pitch of baseness and depravity such men may descend; nor is the fear that the taint may have spread widely among the trading classes unfounded. These classes are no longer what they were—each holding a distinct character and station, which it was contented, nay proud, to maintain and to adorn. Men of the lowest education, tastes and habits, superior in nothing but wealth, are continually rising to the surface of society; and as the only "gentlemanly" thing which it requires the only "gentlemanly" thing which it requires neither sense, taste nor honour to imitate, is what is called "living in a gentlemanly style," the wealth often acquired by doubtful means is spent in a way to corrupt the tastes and inflame the cupidity and envy of the classes below. Hence periods of reck-less waste and extravagance, succeeded by periods of want and discontent, which there are not wanting unprincipled men, even among the leaders of public opinion, to ascribe to the direct oppressions of the Government, or of the classes peculiarly obnoxious to their dislike and envy.

Such is the base side of Commerce. We know no better antidote to the growing evil than the continual exhibition of the noble side, to young men who are likely to engage in it. By storing their minds with appropriate and well-chosen knowledge, by holding up to their view elevated objects of ambition, by appealing to their reason and their imagination, our commercial youth might be inspired with respect for all that is noble, beneficent and enlightened in their vocation, with the highest sentiment of citizenship. Men like the Greshams and the Fuggers were not dignified with the title of Merchant-Princes because they lived in splendid houses, or drank costly wines, or dazzled the mob by their ostentation, but because they had princely objects; they set noble examples; they upheld and adorned the social structure, of which they were an important part; they were the direct as well as the indirect benefactors of the people, and the patrons of all that tended to refine and to improve them.

It is, therefore, very satisfactory to see an attempt to rescue commercial education from the position it occupies (to the disgrace of England) in this country, where a "Commercial School" has long been held to be synonymous with everything that is low in intellectual training, sentiments and manners. It is, I think, impossible to overrate the value of a classical education, the want of which will always betray itself in after-life. But that is not the question. There are many parents who would echo the language of a father who says:—"I want my sons to have the education of gentlemen, to be familiar with several modern languages, to have a store of general information, and as much of mathematics and physical science as they can apply to their profession. The years I myself spent at a public school in learning Latin and Greek I regard as lost." It is impossible to deny that, in the case of boys who have a very definite career open to them,—one upon which classical learning has no immediate bearing—such views are not altogether unreasonable; and parents who entertain them ought not to be compelled, as they are, to choose between what appears to them a misemployment of the years and a misdirection of the mind of youth, and an education which at once consigns their sons to an inferior rank in intelligence and manners.

The "Institut Supérieur de Commerce," at Antwerp, has been established for the acquirement of the higher branches of commercial knowledge, at the joint expense and under the immediate patronage of the Belgian Government and of the Municipal Council of the City of Antwerp, in virtue of a Royal Decree of the 29th of October, 1852.

The courses of instruction are completed in two years. Pupils presenting themselves for admission undergo an examination before a Commission appointed by Government.

The subjects of this examination are—1. Modern languages. — 2. General geography, the principles of commercial and industrial geography.—3. Arithmetic as applied to commerce, the elements of algebra and geometry.—4. Book-keeping.—5. Elementary notions of the natural sciences and chemistry.—6. Principles of political economy.—7. Pudious of supersol bitters.

7. Rudiments of universal history.

At the end of the first year there is a second examination.

The instruction consists of courses of lectures given by the several professors, and of practice in book-keeping, &c. in the Bureau or Counting House annexed to the Institution.

For a full report of the subjects of these courses your readers must consult the prospectus. The heads are :—First Year, 1. Description of Merchantable Articles and Products; 2. Political Economy and Statistics; 3. Commercial and Industrial Geography; 4. Law (relating to Commerce), Modern Languages.—Second Year, 1. Merchantable Articles and Products (including Metallurgic, Ceramic, Chemical, Textile and other Processes); 2. General History of Trade and Manufactures; 3. Commercial and Marritime Laws of different Nations compared; 4. Principles of International Law; 5. Laws of Customs and Duties; 6. Commercial and Industrial Geography; 7. Political Economy and Statistics; 8. Modern Lantical Economy and Statistics; 8.

7,'58

e know

an the

young

storing

chosen

evated

reason might bene.

ce the d with ved in

azzled

v had

ey up. which

direct

eople, nd to

a the id) in

thing

s and

at is

who 78 :--

ntleages,

they

leny

inite

sical

who

hey

m a n of

nce

of , at

onmi-

wo

ion

ap-

m ci-

ats

nd

ad

es

ıg

e

guages .- Book-keeping in the "Bureau" attached to the college forms an indispensable part of both

A library specially composed of commercial works is annexed to the Institution, as well as extensive collections of merchantable produce of all kinds, whether natural or manufactured, indigenous or exotic. Practical lectures are delivered to the pupils of the second year on trade and commerce in general, on mercantile transactions of every nature, on the building and fitting out of merchant vessels, &c. The lectures are given either by some of the professors attached to the Counting House or by other well qualified persons. The age of the pupils

is generally from eighteen to twenty.

As this communication has rather the air of an advertisement or puff, I beg to assure you that my only acquaintance with the Institution, or with any only acquaintance with the Institution, or with any of the persons or names connected with it, is derived from the sheet of paper from which I have copied the foregoing details; my only interest in it, the desire to make known what appears to be a praise-worthy attempt to introduce a new and complete course of study, calculated to give elevation and dignity to the commercial character.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Florence, July 6.

Last evening was one of strong interest and excitement to all well-wishers to the liberal cause in Italy. Niccolini's tragedy of 'Medea' was represented at the Teatro Nuovo, for the second time during the last week, by a dramatic company of inferior merit; yet the house was crowded to suffocation, and laurel wreaths, flowers, and poetical effusions were lavished on this occasion, with far higher purpose and truth of enthusiasm than creates the ordinary stage triumphs of actor or dramatist.

The whole affair was, in fact, a fervid ovation to the venerable poet, now near eighty years old, the last survivor of that noble group of the reformers and defenders of Italian nationality, in which, at and defenders of Itanan nationality, in which, at the beginning of the present century, he, with Monti and Ugo Foscolo, stood higher by the head than all their friends and fellow-workers. Niccolini has been for several years past leading a life of complete seclusion, and suffering severely

under the profound depression and discouragement occasioned by the fatal disappointments of '48. A casual glimpse of his well-known features, in his A casual gimpse of his well-known features, in his daily drive outside the walls; an occasional hint of the possible publication of his long-promised tragedies, 'Mario' and 'Spartaco,' are all his most eager admirers, standing beyond the narrow circle of intimate friends, have known of him for many a day. Last Thursday evening, to the astonishment of the Florence world, which, in spite of prevalent rumours, could not believe in the possibility of such a revival, the veteran poet and reformer was present at the first of the two representations of his 'Medea,' and a sort of improvised welcome was given him by the more thinking por-tion of the audience which happened to be there on that occasion.

Signora Laura Bon, by birth a Piedmontese, the daughter of a dramatic author and actor of no mean reputation, and herself an actress of very considerable merit, sustained the part of Medea. She declaimed its noble poetry with dignity and spirit, and in many telling passages displayed a degree of tragic energy only too ill seconded by the inert dullness of the rest of the dramatis personæ. Niccolini, it seems, was induced by the earnest persuasions of this lady alone, to attend the theatre, and so to give effect to what grew into a political demonstration of truly remarkable significance in these drowsy days. It may be inferred from this circumstance that the fair tragedian has the liberal principles of which the poet's name has become the watchword, to the full as much at heart as her own theatrical suc-cess. All honour to her for the attempt and its graceful fulfilment!

At the close of last Thursday's performance Signora Bon carried the laurel crown awarded to her talent to the poet's box, and laid it at his feet. A crowd of young men of all classes received

him bare-headed, as he came out, with earnest demonstrations of respect and admiration, and afterwards surrounded his carriage on the Piazza del Duomo with enthusiastic vivats. After this, as may be supposed, the whole army of police fell into terrible commotion, and the second reprefell into terrible commotion, and the second repre-sentation, which was to have taken place on the Sunday following, was at first prohibited, but afterwards, with the usual display of impotent and rickety policy common here on such occasions, permitted, on condition that no demonstrations should take place outside the walls of the theatre. These however, steam like, grew all the more violent by repression, as was proved by the ovation of last night.

The entrance of Niccolini into the theatre was welcomed by such a whirlwind of applause as only those can conceive who have come in contact with exciteable Southern natures. From first to last the political colour of the public enthusiasm was too vivid to be mistaken. Everything of home genius or talent that Florence can boast, and much of or talent that Florence can boast, and much of foreign importation was present; but the fine fleur of our "upper ten" was but poorly represented by a few scattered notabilities, wearing the great old names of a stronger time. Every point in the play which could by possibility be made to convey a liberal allusion, was flooded with plaudits long and loud. The theatre rang with shouts of Viva l'autore d'Arnaldo! Vira l'autore di Giovanni da l'autore d'Arnaldo! Vira l'autore di Giovanni da l'autore de Arnaldo! Vira l'autore de Giovanni da l'autore de Arnaldo! Vira l'autore de Giovanni da l'autore de l'autore d'autore de l'autore d'autore de l'autore de l'autore d'autore de l'autore d'autore de l'autore d'autore d'a l'autore d'Arnaldo! Vira l'autore di Giovanni da Procida! These being the two deepest condemned by the censorship, and most strenuously prohibited of the author's tragedies. Crowns of oak and laurel were showered on the stage, and carried thence by armfuls to the poet's box by the prima donna. Among the wreaths, one in particular was thrown amid cries of "Per Niccolini! per Niccolini!" significantly tied with the colours of the house of Saroy.

Then followed a rain of tributes in verse and prose to the ruler of the hour. Among these, one small sheet, headed by a brilliant star, encircled by the serpent-ring of eternity, contained the words

Giovan Battista Niccolini,
Thou didst arise with thy 'Medea.'
Wit thou set with 'Armaldo'?
Italy, in her darkness,
Awaits the light of
Thy 'Mario.'

Another, a poem of no small merit, containing near one hundred lines, also the offspring of course of a clandestine press, apostrophized the poet with such plain speaking as the following.—

Round thee as round a flag of freedom throngs Our age new risen to life, enkindling there New wrath, new longings, at the sacred torch Of thine immortal song.

From another part of the same poem, Italy would do well to take a lesson for her future efforts at revolution .-

No death-sleep is this sleep of Italy.
The fill to weep, despairing, o'er the soil
With our best blood bedewed, and rail against
Our brethren's weakness. In the brave man's soul
New strength is born of suffering. The bow
Of true heroic temper doth Not break.

Between the acts, numbers of young men came to Niccolini's box to have the honour of kissing his hand. Such ladies present as had any the least claim to his acquaintance, also entered it to offer their tribute of congratulation, and the gifted improvisatrice Signora Milli, now in Florence, quitted her box to come upon the stage and improvise a sonnet in his honour. In the midst of all this wild enthusiasm sate the venerable old man, always meek and retiring even in his prime of life, now broken by long ill health, and unnerved by the tumult and excitement, yet responding frankly, unaffectedly and courteously, sometimes with tears on his wrinkled cheeks, to the loving exigencies of his half-frantic admirers.

The play over, their *vivats* followed him till he reached the door of the theatre; then ceased for a moment, as if in memory of the police injunction; moment, as if in memory of the police injunction; then breaking bounds with a spontaneity and freshness of feeling which called up remembrances of the hopeful beginnings of 1848, accompanied him triumphantly through the starlit streets almost to his own door, where a line of gendarmes cut short the progress of the crowd and the utterance of their enthusiasm.

Those who are accustomed on all occasions, fortunati nimium, to hold their meetings and call for reform of their abuses civil or political, and write reform of their abuses civil or political, and write and talk how and as much as they please about their grievances, may smile superciliously at the idea of attaching importance to such demonstra-tive hubbub as this. To us, however, living in a country morally gagged and forbidden to talk its own talk or stir a finger in its own defence, such scenes as that of last night have their characteristic beauty, appositeness and pregnant meaning. Many a trite phrase may be made the text of a moving sermon, and the dandelion-seeds, light as air, of popular excitement are no despicable signs air, of popular excitement are no despicable signs to show, sometimes, the world's high and mighty what time it is on the clock. In the present case, however, the proximate cause of our Florentine ovation is, indeed, worthy of all honeurs not only for his high poetic genius, but for the lofty political principle and severe political rectitude of sixty years which have had to pass through the fire of the comment denors and temperature and the second cases. years which have had to pass through the rice of more than common danger and temptation, and have left them behind without a shadow of taint or blemish. May it be long before the concluding lines of one of last night's votive poems be verified by the loss of the aged poet and

the spark Kindled at Arnold's sacred pile, burst forth In configration, and enfold his bier In consolations of immortal light!

TH. T.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP

THE Earl of Derby has shown his regard for the interests of learning by bestowing a pension of 100l. a year on Mr. W. Desborough Cooley, a literary labourer of long standing now visited by infirmity. This act of his lordship is the more gracious, inasmuch as the favoured individual has never courted patronage or popularity, but toiled incessantly the unattractive and uphill road of

A literary pension of 50l. a year has been given to Mr. Rogerson, a local poet of some distinction, resident in Manchester. For several years past Mr. Rogerson has suffered severely in health; and we rejoice to find that his days will be rendered more calm by the kindly intervention of Lord Derby.

Bad weather, a bad ship, imperfect machinery— such are the causes to be generally assigned for the non-success of the great Atlantic experiment. A minute and able correspondence in the *Times* of Thursday gives details which are far from assuring. At the moment when the cable actually broke, we are sorry to learn, the weather was calm-so calm are sorry to learn, the weather and could and that those on board express a doubt if wind and wave could, under any circumstances, prove more favourable to the experiment. Yet the Directors are about to try again with the same means. Wires 2,500 miles in length remain on board; and the Directors propose that the vessels shall sail again this day (Saturday) for a last attempt. We wish them better luck—but who dare hope for it?

The Trustees of Shakspeare's House at Stratford have received an intimation that the late generous John Shakspeare, who claimed a kindred with the great poet, which he better proved by noble acts than by documents, has left by will a yearly settlement of 60l., together with a sum of 500l. down, both of which are to be applied to restoring and maintaining the poet's house. A meeting of the that those on board express a doubt if wind and

maintaining the poet's house. A meeting of the trustees will be held next week at Stratford, to determine the stages rendered necessary by the coming in of this splendid and unexpected endow-

ment.

Mrs. Jane Loudon, a lady best known by her works on botany and gardening, has gone this week from among us, leaving a place vacant in society and in letters. Thirty years ago—then Miss Webb—she made her first appearance in print, in a remarkable novel, called "The Mummy," which won for her, not only public applause, but the hand of J. C. Loudon, the eminent landscape and architectural gardener. In Mr. Loudon's works she bore a share, and on her own separate account has produced a number of beautiful and important books well known in every lady's library.

A friend, whose name we can give to any one interested in the story of Robert Brown, the great

naturalist, writes :-" June 98 "I have just been perusing your article on the late Mr. Robert Brown, which has so vividly brought to my remembrance an incident of my early life, that I think its recital may also interest those who will no doubt be called upon to record at greater length the eminent services of this illustrious man. It may be inferred from your article, that having been condemned as rotten and unserviceable in June, 1803, the Investigator never returned to England; but that she did so I can fortunately prove—a friend and myself, equally fond of boating, having boarded her outside the port of Liverpool on her return from Australia in the autumn of 1805. While at the distance of half a league our attention was attracted by the extraordinary appearance of this wonderful old ship, her sides being covered with barnacles and sea-weed, and her sails, masts, and rigging presenting the usual signs of a vessel that had been abandoned. Steering directly towards her, we found the case far different, and hailing her, we were told she was the Investigator from Australia, and were politely invited on board-an invitation we gladly accepted. Lowering our sails, therefore, and supplied with a tow rope, on reaching the deck a sight was presented still more astonishing-plants we had never before beheld, black swans, and other curious birds and animals sur-rounded us on every side; and while lost in wonder two gentlemen came up from the cabin, who the officer we had been previously speaking to informed us were Messrs. Brown and Bauer (the latter a German) attached to the expedition. Having been then recently spending more than two years in Germany, I immediately addressed Mr. Bauer in his native language, to his intense delight, he not having heard it spoken for (I think he said) upwards of twelve years. This was at once a 'Bündnip,' and we were together some part of every day while he and Mr. Brown remained in Liverpool. At this period it was my fortunate lot to enjoy the highly esteemed privilege of being known to, and even most kindly noticed by that great and good man, the illustrious Roscoe; and so from the old ship I hastened to him, relating all I had seen that day. I shall never forget the interest he showed, and which ended in a strict injunction that I should bring Messrs. Brown and Bauer out to dine with him next day at Allerton Hall-an invitation they gladly accepted; and I never passed such an evening before. And so it went on for three successive days. At the conclusion of each however late the hour, I did not go to bed till I had put down as well as I could the incidents related by the voyagers, with Mr. Roscoe's occasional remarks. To my regret, however, those MSS. are no more; but I have taken great delight in retracing from memory occurrences which I have never thought of but with gratification. If I mistake

Another Correspondent writes :-

not, the Investigator was broken up at Pembroke.

"P. M. T.

" July 14. "The reference to the 'Tassie Collection' in the Athenaum of July 3, induces me to send you the following particulars respecting a Standard London Exhibition of former years. That large and unequalled collection of casts, copies, and imitations of engraved gems, taken from the most celebrated cabinets in Europe, by Mr. James Tassie, whose modelled portraits cast in white enamel were in his time so much appreciated, is not likely to be lost to the public. Since the death of Mr. Tassie, in 1799, his nephew, Mr. William Tassie, has added greatly to the collection, which now consists of more than 20,000 glass casts from engraved gems. The brief statement given in the Athenœum that this valuable and interesting collection is in Mr. William Tassie's private possession, is accurate. We may surely indulge the expectation that, at no distant period, a taste for this beautiful species of Art may revive in this country. For many years past it has been dormant. The many forms of beauty, as well as the numerous portraits of distinguished characters that live only

on gems, should certainly make them a favourite naturalist, at the age of eighty-five. Berlin papers, study."

The members of the British Archæological Association will hold their Fifteenth Annual Meeting at Salisbury, commencing on the 2nd of August, and adjourning on the 7th. The Marquis of Ailesbury will preside, supported by a long list of Vice-Presidents. The proceedings of the Con-gress will run in the following order:—Monday: Meeting of officers and General Committee in the Council Chamber, at 1 P.M., - Reception of members and visitors,—General Meeting, 2 P.M. precisely, the chair to be taken by the Most Noble the Marquis of Ailesbury, President,—Paper on the Antiquities of Wiltshire, in reference to those selected for examination during the Congress, by T. J. Pettigrew, Esq.,—Examination of various places in Salisbury,—the Hall of John Halle,—Poultry Cross,—the Churches of St. Thomas and St. Edmund,-Porch at Mr. Wyndham's,-St. Mar-Edmund,—Foren at Mr. Wyndnam 8,—5t. Martin's Workhouse,—George Inn Hostelry,—Ancient Timber Houses, &c.,—Table-d'hôte, at the White Hart, 6½ P.M.,—Evening Meeting at the Council Chamber, 8½ P.M.,—Mr. Planché 'On the Earls of Wiltshire,'—Mr. Black's Examination of the Corporation Records. Tuesday: Visit to Old Sarum, under the guidance of Mr. H. J. F. Swayne, at 10 A.M., -- Mr. G.V. Irving's Discourse on the Earthworks, &c., -Meeting in the Close, at 1 P.M., Mr. Davis's Discourse on, and Description of, the Cathedral,—Chapter-House,—Service at the Cathedral, at 3 P.M., after which Mr. Planche's Discourse on the Monumental Sculpture,—Visit to King's School, Matrons' College, &c.,—Table-d'hôte, at the White Hart, at 6\frac{1}{2} P.M.,—Conversazione, at 8\frac{1}{4} P.M., at the Bishop's Palace. Wednesday: Examination of Muniments and the Library of the Cathedral, by Mr. Black, at 10 A.M.,—Excursion to Wilton House, at 11 A.M.,—Examination of the Church,—Description of, and Discourse upon, Mr. G. Godwin,—Visit to Bemerton Church,— Ordinary, at 61 P.M., - Evening Meeting at the Council Chamber,—Reports,—Reading of papers and discussion. Thursday: Visit to Burcombe Church, at 10 A.M.,—Wardour Castle and House,—Tisbury Church,—Place House,—Table-d'hôte, at 64 P.M.,—Conversazione at the Deanery, 84 P.M. Friday : Excursion to Durnford Church, at 10 A.M., — Stonehenge, — Lake House, — Amesbury, — Table-d'hôte, 6½ p.m., — Evening Meeting at the Council Chamber. — Mayor's Conversazione, — Reports, &c. Saturday: Closing Meeting, 10 A.M.,
— St. Nicholas Hospital, — Britford Church, — Mote at Downton,—Clarendon.—This programme has many attractions.

The Belgium Congrès de la Propriété Littéraire et Artistique will assemble at Brussels on the 27th of September next. The meeting is announced to last from four to five days, and various questions relating to literary and artistic copyright will be discussed.

The Academy of Fine Arts, in Paris, at its meeting of the 3rd of July, has awarded the first great prize for musical composition to M. Samuel David, pupil of Halévy and Bazin. The second prize has been given to M. Edmund Cherouvrier, pupil of Leborne.

The great library left by the late collector, Herr Fischhof, at Vienna, is offered for sale. It contains more than 100,000 musical works, and works on music; besides, very rare manuscripts, and numerous autographs of Bach, Haydn, Salieri, Schubert, Chopin, and other musicians of note.

The drawing of the engraving, the 'Dispute of Raphael,' by Prof. Keller, of Düsseldorf, has been purchased by the Berlin Cabinet for engraving, for the sum of 3,000 thalers, and is at this moment being exhibited there.

Prof. Arndt, of Bonn, now nearly a nonagenarian, has published an interesting work on the late Freiherr von Stein. It is entitled 'Meine Wanderungen und Wandelungen mit dem Reichsfreiherrn H. K. F. vom Stein,' and dedicated to the Chevalier Bunsen. The author characterizes it himself as "a small silhouette of our bravest, most invincible, German knight."

A private letter from Monte Video, addressed to the Allegemeine Zeitung of Augsburg, announces the recent death of Aimé Bonpland, the veteran

naturalist, at the age of eighty-five. Berlin papers, repeating the news, add that Baron Humboldt, Bonpland's oldest and most intimate friend, has not yet been informed of it.

Another number of the great dictionary of the German language, by the Brothers Grimm, las just left the press. It comprises the sheets seventy six to ninety of the second volume, and leads the work from the word "Doch" to the word "Druck."

German literature occupies itself more than ever with the dialects of the people; it has village tales in nearly every dialect of the country, — and besides Hebel's 'Allemannische Gedichte,' and Klaus Groth's volume of Dithmarse poetry, 'Quick-born,' collection after collection of poems, written in dialect, is springing up in almost every corner of Fatherland. The great work of Herr Firmenich, 'Germaniens Völkerstimmen,' indicates 644 different dialects in Germany, interesting specimens of which are given by Herr Firmenich,—and a monthly paper, entirely dedicated to the knowledge of German dialects, appears, at Nürnberg, under the direction of Herr Karl Frommann.

direction of Herr Karl Frommann.

The Council of the Society of Arts have recently awarded the following medals:—For inventions: To Mr. W. Williams, for his "Machine for Cutting and Dressing Stones for Building Purposes," the Society's Silver Medal,—to Mr. J. W. Wilson, for his "Combination of the Tubular Gouge and Disc-paring Tool for Wood-shaping Machinery," the Society's Silver Medal. For papers read during the past session:—To Dr. J. Forbes Watson, for his paper, 'On the Composition and Relative Value of the Food Grains of India,' the Society's Silver Medal,—to Mr. J. Underwood, for his paper, 'On the History and Chemistry of Writing, Printing, and Copying Inks, and a New Plan of taking Manifold Copies of Written and Printed Documents,' the Society's Silver Medal,—to Mr. J. A. Clarke, for his essay, 'On the Application of Steam-Power to the Cultivation of the Soil,' the Society's Silver Medal,—to Mr. A. G. Findlay, for his paper, 'On the Progress of the English Lighthouse System,' the Society's Silver Medal,—to Mr. A. G. Findlay, for his paper, 'On the Progress of the English Lighthouse System,' the Society's Silver Medal,—to Mr. P. R. de la Tréhonnais, for his paper, 'On the Past and Present of French Agriculture,' the Society's Silver Medal,—to Prof. J. Wilson, F.R.S.E., for his paper, 'On Canada: its Productions and Resources,' the Society's Silver Medal.

Will Close on Saturday, the 24th inst.

ROYAL ACADEMY of ARTS, Trafalgar Square.—The EXHIBITION of the ROYAL ACADEMY is NOW OPEN. Admission, (from Eight till Seven o'clock), Iz, Catalogues, Ia.

JOHN PRESCOTT KNIGHT, R. A., Sec.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, Pall Mall.—The GALLERY, with a Collection of Pictures by Ancient Masters and deceased British Artists, is OPEN DAILLY from Ten to Six.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 5d.

GEORGE NICOL, Secretary.

Will shortly Closs.

SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.—The Fifty-fourth Annual Exhibition is NOW OPEN as their Gallery, 5 Pail Mail East close to Trafsigar Square), from Nine till Dusk Admittance, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.

The NEW SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.

The TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of this
Society is NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, 23, Pall Mail, near St.
James's Palace, daily, from 9 till dusk.—Admission, 1s.; Season
Tickets, 5a. each.

JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

Will Close on the 24th.
FRENCH EXHIBITION.—The FIFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of PICT HEES by Modern Artists of the Freuch School is now OPEN to the Public, at the French Gallery, 130, Pall Mall, opposite the Opers Colonnade.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogues, 6d. each. Open from 9 to 6 daily.

ROSA BONHEUR'S NEW PICTURES, 'LANDAIS PEA-SANTS going to MARKET,' and 'MORNIN's in the HIGH-LANDS,' together with her Portrait, by Ed. Dubels, are NOW ON 'IEW at the German Gallery, 168, New Bond Street.— Admission, 1a. Open from Nine till Str.

Admission, 1a. Open from Nine till Bix.

UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT.—ROYAL POLYTECHNIC
INSTITUTION.—Patron.—H.R.H. the PEINCE CUNBURT.—
The PRESENT STATE of the THAMES WATER, Chemically
considered by Professor, Grusvirus. The THAMES PICTORIA
of DINSOLVING VIEW from its Bource to the Nore, by a Series
of DINSOLVING VIEW from the Bource to the Nore, by a Series
of EMBISTERY. NATERAL PHILOSOPHY. MUSIC, MICROSCOPE, &c., daily. MECHANICAL MODELS in motion,
explained without expense to the Inventors. A TRIP to the
ADOPTED LAND of our YOUNG PRINCESS, Illustrated by
a PANORAM. Painted by CHALES MARSHALL EQ., LECTURE on MUSIC, with VOCAL ILLUSTRATIONS, by TROFE
PRED, Esq., seasined by his Pupil, Miss Francis, every Swening.
at April.—Open from Twelve to Five; Frenings, Seven to Teners
and Price.—PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS taken daily by
Mr. MERRALLS.

Nº 16

V.P.,

Prof.

tion

Capt.

fects

Dr.

Dona

posit

come

Ant

obse

tati

Cru T.

Oct

the

the

wi

th

tir

7, '58

end, has

y of the

nm, has seventy.

Druck.

re than

it has

of the

nnische f Dith.

ter colringing The . The

lialecte which

cently

ntions: utting s," the on, for

e and

luring n, for Value Silver

nting,

aking Docu-J. A.

the

the

or his

glish On

son,

Pro

edal.

ry.

у.

HT-

Mr. Charles Dickens's Last Night in London.
On THURSDAY EVENING, July 22, at Eight o'clock, Mr.
CHARLES DICKENS WILL READ 'THE STORY OF
LITTLE DOMBEY. "Stalls tumbered and reserved, 5s.; Area
Reads. Charles, 2s. 6t.; Unreserved Seats, 1s. Tickets to be had at
Reads. Chapman & Hall's, Publishers, 198, Piccadilly; and at
St. Martin's Hall, Long Acre.

FATHER THAMES and his PHYSIGLANS.—Dr. SEXYON.
will lecture on the above important subject daily, at Dr. Kahn's
Musuant (for J. Dr. Kahn's Nine Lectures on the Philosophy of
Marrisco, &c., seut post free direct from the Author on the receipt
of systles stance.

SCIENCE

SOCIETIES. ASTRONOMICAL.—June 11.—G. B. Airy, Esq., V.P., in the chair.—'On Personal Equation,' by Prof. Mitchel.—'Note relative to the Determination of Latitude with a Transit Instrument,' by tion of Latitude with a Transit Instrument, by Capt. A. R. Clarke, R.E.—Addition to a paper, 'On the Mathematical Theory and Practical Defects of Clock Escapements, &c.,' by J. M. Bloxam.—'Discovery of a Comet (Comet V. 1858), by Dr. Donati. On the 2nd of June, at 10^h P.M., Dr. Dr. Donati. Un the 2nd of June, at 10^h P.M., Dr. Donati discovered a comet in the constellation Leo, of which he obtained the following approximate position:—R.A. 9^h 24^m 35^s, Decl. +23^o 55'. The comet is very faint.—'Elements of Calypso (Planet 53),' by M. Oeltzen.—'Elements and Ephemeris of Comet V. 1858,' by Dr. Bruhns.—'On the Annular Solar Eclipse of 1858, May 14–15, as observed at Greenwich, Bedford, Great Harrowden, Wellingborough, and Market Harborauch, under observed at Greenwich, Bedford, Great Harrowden, Wellingborough, and Market Harborough, under the Authority of the Astronomer Royal.—'Occultation of Regulus, May 19, 1858, observed at Crumpsall Hall Observatory, near Manchester,' by T. Worthington, Esq.—'On the Reduction of Occultations,' by Capt. A. R. Clarke, R. E. Among the different methods made use of for the determination of terrestrial longitude, that of observing the exact instants of contact of the moon's limb with known stars; is one of the moon's limb with known stars; is one of the moon's limb with known stars; is one of the moon's limb with known stars is one of the most accurate. Various forms have been proposed and adopted for the calculation of the longitude from the observed the calculation of the longitude from the observed time of occultation, many of them, in order to save computation, a little deficient in point of accuracy. It seems a pity, however, not to take every advan-tage of an observation that can be made to such nicety as the disappearance of a star at the dark limb of the moon under favourable circumstances. And in order to make use of the observation to the greatest advantage, the longitude should not only be obtained by some exact method, but we should also be able to assign the effect of any error in the assumed places of the moon and star, and the other data of the calculation. We have here to deal with eleven quantities, the semi-axes of the terrestrial spheroid, the latitude and longitude of the observer; the position of the moon, which involves three quantities, and the linear radius of involves three quantities, and the linear radius of her surface, assumed spherical; also the direction of the star, involving two quantities; and, finally, the time of observation. If we take the equatorial radius of the earth as the unit of length, there will remain ten sources of error with which every observed occultation is affected. The object of this paper is to exhibit an exact and compact method of computing the effects of these different sources of error. — 'Instructions and Chart for Observations of Mars in Right Ascension at the Opposition of 1860, for obtaining the Measure of the Sun's Distance,' by the Astronomer Royal. — — 'New Variable Star,' by N. Pogson, Esq. A small but rather remarkable star, probably similar in its nature to U Geminorum, was, on May 19th, proved to be variable, with the large refractor of the Leyton Observatory, constructed for J. G. Barclay, Esq., by Mr. Cooke, of York. The star in question is 30'n. p. 11" of \$\theta\$ Librer, and was first seen on the 3rd of May with Dr. Lee's Smythian telescope, while looking over my chart of hour 15 at home. It then shone as a star of the 9.5 magnitude; and, on the supposition of its being a new plants were forthwith compared with the star AZ her surface, assumed spherical; also the direction nitude; and, on the supposition of its being a new planet, was forthwith compared with the star AZ 205.58, with the aid of the ring-micrometer, and a

sibly diminished as at once to establish its variability, being then not brighter than a star of the 11th magnitude. On the 1st of June no trace of it was discernible in the Smythian telescope, when neighbouring 12th magnitudes were well seen. As I swept over the same chart with considerable care on the 18th of April, I feel assured that it care on the 18th of April, I feel assured that it must then have been at least below the 11th mag-nitude. The whole duration of visibility has there-fore passed in a month or less. The only additional fore passed in a month or less. The only additional information which I am able to furnish "decisively," is that on the 18th of April, 1855, when this part of my chart was completed; also on the 20th of April, 1857, when I swept over it at Hartwell with the principal refractor of Dr. Lee's observatory, no star so bright as the 12th magnitude occupied this position. The part of the heavens has, however, been under regular examination during the spring months of 1856 and 1857, but no star has on any occasion hear recorded in the during the spring months of 1856 and 1857, but no star has on any occasion been recorded in the place of the new variable. The approximate coordinates, reduced to 1860, are, Right Ascension, 15th. 45m. 40s., and South Declination, 15* 49'. Agreeably to Prof. Argelander's nomenclature, the proper designation will be *R. Libræ*, this being the first variable yet found in that constellation.—'Results of the Observations of Small stellation.—' Results of the Observations of Small Planets, made at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, in the month of May, 1858.'—' Note on the Approaching Conjunction of Venus with the Sun,' by Prof. Mädler.—During the present year there will be a very close conjunction of Venus with the Sun, and I wish that the Royal Attenuing Society was direct its attention to Astronomical Society may direct its attention to this phenomenon. On May 1849, I could observe Venus to within a distance of 1½° from the Sun, so that, on the day of conjunction, I saw the planet in the morning as an evening-star and in the evening as a morning-star. My observations gave me for the horizontal refraction at the surface of Venus a constant = 42'.7. It seems of the greatest importance that this rare opportunity should not be neglected, and that the conjunction of the 13th of December (16h. 56m. Berlin solar time) with an approximation of the centres of *Venus* and the Sun 1°4', may serve to check the determination in 1849. But at Dorpat the planet's culmination will take place only 9° above the horizon, and this position is quite unfit for such a delicate observation. Foris quite unfit for such a delicate observation. For-tunately, many well-armed observatories in different parts of our globe are far better situated for ob-serving this phenomenon; and I consider it proper to give an account of the apparatus I used in 1849. A cylinder of thick pap, blackened on the interior surface, and at one side prolonged about eight feet beyond the opposite side, was applied at the object end, and the prolonged part turned against the Sun, while Venus rested visible to the observer. With this precaution, all direct or indirect radia-tion from the sun on the object-glass could be tion from the sun on the object-glass could be avoided, and although the crescent was extremely avoided, and autologic distributions of a dark glass. I request the aid of the Astronomical Society in obtaining observations of this conjunction from the Observatories of Poonah, Trevandrum, the Cape, and other well-situated points.— 'Elements of Europa (Planet 52),' by Dr. Schultz.

British Archeological Association.—June 9.

—John Lee, LL.D., V.P., in the chair.—Mr. Pettigrew laid before the meeting, on the part of Mr. Walter Hawkins, an oak pannel engraved in outline, the incised lines being filled up with threads of brass, giving one of the three representations of the Vision of Henry the First, in which the monarch is threatened by armed warriers. The work is of the vision of Henry the Pirst, in which the monarch is threatened by armed warriors. The work is of the twelfth century, and Mr. Pettigrew gave references to various chronicles detailing the particulars regarding it.—Mrs. White laid before the Associaplanet, was forthwith compared with the star AZ 205·58, with the aid of the ring-micrometer, and a tion a highly curious carving in bone, representing half-seconds sidereal chronometer, for the loan of which I am indebted to the Royal Geographical Society. Clouds rendered the observation nearly worthless as a position, but sufficient comparisons tead, Bucks, the site of an ancient convent.—Mr. The book is large, the views are large, the drawings are the size of life; we are removed in it far

was accordingly entered upon my chart without further remark; but on the 19th of May, when examined with the Leyton equatoreal, had so sendall Manor, N.R. of York. It measured seven dall Manor, N.R. of York. It measured solve inches in length and three across the cutting edge. -Mr. Baskcomb exhibited a gimmal ring cons ing of three gold circlets moving on a rivet which passes through them at the back. It is of the time of James the First, and was ploughed up at Chisel-hurst.—Mr. W. H. Forman exhibited a fine series of steel spurs of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. The earliest was a small pair of the reign of Henry the Fifth, or the commencement of his successor. of the early part of the reign of Henry the Eighth was a very fine pair with large rowels having seven spear-shaped points with long stems. In the collection was a pair of unique spurs with straight shanks engraved with leaves and cross-hatchings, having two straight slits in each link for the straps, and five curving upwards for the rowels, each of which was formed of eight spokes, each finished with an eightformed of eight spokes, each mashed with an eight-pointed stimulus moving in it. It was regarded as of the fifteenth century.—Mr. Ecroyd Smith trans-mitted some notes to accompany a collection of antiquities obtained from the Cheshire shore. They consisted of primeval instruments in flint, skulls of the Bos primogenius, Roman fibule, nine of which were heart-shaped, others cruciform; several were enamelled; brooch rings, bronze finger-rings, various mediaval antiquities, all of which were consigned to Mr. Syer Cuming for classification and descripto Mr. Syer Cuming for classification and descrip-tion.—Mr. Cuming exhibited various forgeries of matrices of mediseval seals, and read notes upon them.—Mr. Vere Irving concluded the reading of his paper 'On the Ancient Earthworks and Fortifi-cations of Norfolk;' and the session being termi-nated the Association was adjourned.

> ROYAL INSTITUTION.—May 21.—The Duke of Northumberland, K.G., President, in the chair.—
> 'On the Phenomena of Gemmation,' by Prof. T. H. Huxley.

H. Huxley. May 28.—W. R. Grove, Esq., V.P. in the chair.— On the Production of Organic Bodies without the Agency of Vitality,' by Prof. E. Frankland. June 4.—The Duke of Northumberland, K.G., President, in the chair.—'On the Mer-de-Glace,' by Prof. John Tyndall.—This paper was reported at length in the Atheneum of last week, and, by the courtesy of the Secretary of the Royal Institution, was illustrated by the woodcuts prepared for the Institutional report. the Institutional report.

PINE ARTS

The Amateur's Drawing Manual, and Basis of Study for the Professional Artist. By J. G. Chapman, N.A. (Edinburgh, Constable & Co.; London, Low & Co.)

This American work, though occasionally verbose and redundant, is one of the most comprehensive books of instruction that has yet been published. It deals with Art in a workmanlike, honest, wide, exhaustive way, and rises far beyond the pretti-nesses of dilettanteism into the purer air where the Old Masters sit, high and apart. Intending his thick manly quarto for general use, Mr. Chapman discusses not merely the elements of simple land-scape drawing, with the usual cows and dock-leaves that artist teachers so delight in, but draws us on that artist teachers so delight in, but draws us on to perspective, with its mysteries of receding distances and vanishing lines, to painting, etching, engraving, modelling and composition,—so that the youth who thoroughly masters this book may become a landscape or figure painter, a wood engraver and a sculptor, one or all. There is something about this book which reminds us that the nung about this book which reminds us that the American mind, with all its greediness of know-ledge, its dyspeptic habit of overfeeding itself with scientific crudities, its Indian fickleness and haste, and other less important errors, is essentially continental, comprehensive and uninsular. There is something about it which will not remain satisfied with scattered facts if it can wice to wide industries.

Nº 1

with 1

the P

with

about tain

tents

them marc

the .

comi

Law fire. prop

worl

face gate incr

into

pro

int

1186 pit

an

es Sl

m ei

from the cobalt-sky world of the flattering teacher. who throws ladies' schools into ecstacies by the prose finish of Jullien's crayon heads, or one of Rowbotham's flat, clear, bright Italian scenes. We have long since ceased to regard the gift of drawing as a sort of inspiration, and are ready to accept Mr. Chapman's bold proposition that any child that can learn to write can learn to draw. The most beautiful curves of nature lurk in your O's and A's. The line of a wave is in the tail of that G that your boy ignorantly sweeps in with his school pen. The universal ability to learn drawing must be seen before the universal art of drawing is acknowledged. The mechanic requires it for his designs, the surveyor for his plans, the officer for his strategics, the farmer for his improve As our author well says,

ments. As our author well says,—

"It is not only as a beautiful accomplishment, or a source of amusement for leisure moments, that the art of drawing should be cultivated. It has its practical uses in every occupation of life. It opens to all inexhaustible sources of utility as well as pleasure; practises the eye to observe and the hand to record the ever-varjing beauty with which nature abounds, and spreads a charm around every object of God's beautiful creation, unfet and unknown to those who have failed or neglected its cultivation. It does more: it gives strength to the arm of the mechanic, and taste and skill to the producer, not only of the embellishments, but actual necessities of life. From the anvil of the smith and the work-bench of the joiner, to the manufacturer of the most oscily productions of ornamental art, it is ever at hand with its powerful aid, in strengthening invention and execution, and qualifying the mind and hand to design and produce whatever the wants or the tastes of society may require."

Drawing is a perpetual amusement, either as a

Drawing is a perpetual amusement, either as a record of what is passing and will be the past, of momentary or eternal beauties, as a verifier, as a refuter, for fact or for invention. It gives the eyes a spirit power, it doubles our pleasures, it makes us see ten colours where others see only one, it turns the cloud into a rainbow and the rainbow into the entrance to Paradise. All can sing, says Mr. Hullah,—and every one found he could. Every one can draw, says Mr. Chapman, and tries to draw out and make every room a drawing-room. Of course every one who draws will not become an artist, no more than every piano player will be-

artist, no more than every piano player will become a Thalberg.—

"From the delight as well as profit that awaits them, all may be safely invited and tempted to the study of drawing. They may find difficulties; but they will find pleasures also of the richest kind. They will find flowers blooming along their way, and wonders opening before them at every step: Nature unfolding her ample volumes, and displaying combinations of beauty and delight beyond the power of words to tell them of. It will be theirs to record the ever-changing pictures of earth and heaven—to give them body and form, in which others less favoured than themselves may participate through them: theirs to preserve the image of some cherished object long after it has ceased, in its reality, to exist—or, perhaps, to call forth some priceless treasure from the world of poetry and thought. To those who have in view more than mere pleasure and amusement in the pursuit of the art of drawing, may be fairly promised advantages that they will surely realise; and a portion of this work will be devoted especially to those who look to the application of the art of the most practical purposes. Most of the difficulties constantly felt by artificers in the execution of their handiwork will be obviated when the same hand that executes can design. Let our mechanics have their apprentices instructed in drawing, and the effects will be soon evident in their workshops. They will no longer depend upon foreign inventions, that are, after all, little adapted to the wants, tastes, and habits of our people. Let these wants be supplied by articles at once more useful and equally ornamental of home production. Let them learn to use their own strength, and their reward will follow." come a Thalberg.

Upon writing being the best training for drawing Mr. Chapman speaks very sensibly. Pen and ink is better for a beginner than pencil and india rubber, which tempt to haste and retouching, and produce a slovenly habit, while the pen secures care and accuracy because it leaves the damning proofs of timidity, recklessness, haste or indiffer ence. From dots to straight lines, from lines to curves, from curves to objects, from flat to round, is how we pass from Tinto to Tintoretto. The compass must be in the eye before we can sweep in Giotto's O. Take your pupil to nature as soon as possible, draw leaves, posts, boughs, but do not weary him with geometric abstractions. Amid the pomp of luxurious apparatus, white chalk and a barn-door, a painted stick and a sand bank, did for Giotto what all your mechanical drawing inks and patent easels will never do for you. Scottwas satisfied with his scribbling desk and stubby black pen, but your lordly rhapsodists require

gold pens and patent Bramahs. Do nothing for how, or you will soon have nothing worth showing. Study anatomy sparingly, and learn only to reme ber those knots and angles of the bones that affect the external surface, else we shall have flayed monsters like Fuseli's or dropsical muscle men like

On figure drawing, Mr. Chapman gives some excellent hints. For instance, never to draw the figure as it ought to be, but as it is:—

figure as it ought to be, but as it is:—

"There are few, even among most indifferent observers, who cannot detect imperfection in a limb or figure in nature, and as few comparatively who know that a man's skull is not all in one plece, and that his great-toe has one bone less than the others. If, therefore, those who make it no special business to observe or investigate so readily reach conclusions, why may not the artist venture upon the delineation of the human or any other living form, without the profound knowledge of the surgeon or naturalist? A smattering of anatomical knowledge prematurely acquired may even lead to injurious tendencies, as we have often had occasion to remark by the vain attempts of young aspirants to build a sigure instead of drawing it. The reproof of Fusell to a youth whom he detected in trying to make out the beautiful and delicate markings on the side of the Apollo by counting the ribs, is worth remembering: "You need not count them, young man; they don't cost anything."

We ransack nature for our materials. Even the we ransack nature for our materials. Even the poorest artist has his badger-hair brushes, his holly palette, his vegetable oil, his universal colours, his Spanish-wood easel—the sable lends us its hair—the mine, its dyes. On landscape selections, we do not altogether agree with the author. He

says:—

"A landscape-view may be strikingly effective in nature, and in its details as well as general characteristics afford ample materials for its representation; but, to bring the resources of Art to bear practically and efficiently, more is required than closs imitation. He who attempts to produce in a picture, by minute and servile imitation of details, the broad and emphatic invessions of nature will be a support of the production of the production of the support and emphatic invessions of nature will be supported by the production of the in a picture, by minute and servile imitation of details, the broad and emphatic impressions of nature, will as assuredly fail as he who essays to reach the higher excellency without due regard to the means by which she expresses herself. However these means may not be obtrusively evident to the common observer—as they should not be in a work of art,—yet if sought for they may be found in the one as they should be in the other—all in just subordination, according to their invertence, a minute, or becomediate, is the one should be in the other—all in just subordination, according to their importance as primary or secondary in the consideration of the motive or subject of the picture. There is no branch of art in which the exercise of proper judgment and skill in composition may be more happily exemplified than in landscape. Thereby the landscape-painter is enabled to elevate his art to a merited rank far above that of mere portratiure, and to bring successfully the ideal within its compass. Thus may be indulge his imagination in allowable combinations of the actual in nature, and collect the diffusion of beauty which prevails throughout her works in imaginary pictures possessing all the truth and consistency of reality. Thus may he, even in his representations of actual scenes, exercise allowable licence in the arrangement of accessories and effects; and, by adding to tations of actual scenes, exercise allowable licence in the arrangement of accessories and effects; and, by adding to the reality that which might consistently exist, or by the omission of that which may be unnecessary or prejudicial to the effectiveness of the whole, or to individual and important features, not only give more forcible and agreeable expression to his picture, but at the same time sufficiently preserve its general characteristics to retain its resemblance, and even to add to such resemblance an impressiveness beyond that of the original subject to an ordinary observer."

Now this is all very well, but we want, first, bond fide copies of nature. We have had so much of these combination landscapes, with English elms and Italian temples, Welsh rocks and Apollo clouds. Surfeited with fricandeaus, we long for bread and cheese, and cry to Jove the thunderer to take from us those fricasses and give us our honest fill of beans and bacon.

Mr. Chapman's concluding remarks are progre sive and republican. He shows that travelling is an advantage, but not a necessity, to the young American artist.

an advantage, but not a necessity, to the young American artist.—

"In directing the attention of the student to the value of study of works of Art in connexion with that of Nature, a necessity of seeking them out of our own country does not follow. However there may not exist at present in America such extensive galleries and collections of standard works, both ancient and modern, as may be found in Europe, there are sufficient to meet far more than the requirements of a beginner, and quite enough of living, productive talent to give both impulse and direction. This once secured upon a basis of proper training in elementary knowledge of and practical familiarity with the leading principles of design—and, further, with capacity exercised and expanded to original production—it may be then time enough to seek abroad for more ample sources of knowledge and higher examples of Art than can be found at home. Let not the American boy who aspires to attainment in Art beyond that of a mere accomplishment or accessory to the various purposes and pursuits of life in which it may be available, be disheartened by the imaginary wan of facilities placing him at insurmountable disadvantages in comparison with the art-student abroad. It is an illusion that should be dispelled. The advantages of foreign study, until a certain period of advancement has been attained, are very

doubtful. It is at least certain that one who has not matered the first practical difficulties of a beginner—whose impulses have not been sufficiently matured to enable him to do so with well-understood purpose, and with a distinct comprehension of the nature and extent of his requirements, and who is not capable, to a very great degree, of self-direction in their attainment—has still much to acquire before he is prepared to go abroad. All this, and more, he can as well, if not better, obtain at home. Profusion of facility in the beginning, however more smooth and easy may be made the way of the learner thereby, may still, for that very reason, have very doubtful tendencies. There are periods of childhood and youth in art to be passed through, in which the strength and stamina requisite to assume a position of manhood must be gradually attained, and home is the place, above all others, where it is best and most healthfully secured. From the Nature we have first learned to love, and which has taught us to love Art, and from our native land with all its associations, we should derive our impulses. That early association and familiarity with high artistic achievement, and the most unlimited profusion of facility for study, do not necessarily constitute the generating elements of semina may be profitably considered in the fact of semina may be profitably considered in the fact artistic achievement, and the most unlimited profusion of facility for study, do not necessarily constitute the generating elements of genius, may be profitably considered in the fact that Rome, to which all youthful artists look with such ardent longing, foster-mother as she has been of so many men of exalted genius in Art, can not claim one among them all, and boast that 'he was a Roman.'

Rome will no longer give us what we want either in Religion or Art. To be thoroughly useful, this well-intended, well-illustrated and well-written book should be a little smaller and cheaper.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Views in Lucknow, from Sketches made during the Siege, by Major Macbean, L.I. Photographed by J. Hogarth, jun. (Hogarth.)

Major Macbean was one of the defenders of Luck-now, and these sketches of his have been photographed by a careful publisher, who, anxious for fidelity rather than for mere effect, has not even allowed an artist to revise them (which is indeed pretty clear), for the sketches are of the frailest amateur kind-mere wavering pen-and-ink scratches, with no line perpendicular, and no shadow quite where it should be. Still, the sketches have their value, not being inventions, and deserve (but not

as Art) some analysis. We begin with the house of Mr. Gubbins, the financial Commissioner of Oude, which was held by a party of the 32nd Regiment, some native invalids under Major Apthorp, and nine ladies, one of whom was shot dead by a musket-ball. There it is, with its guardian elm-tree, barked and hulled by shot, and stripped of its leaves, as if it had been visited by locusts. The portico of the house is drilled and punched with shot-holes, the fluted dome is breached and beaten in till it looks like a bad hat after a row in a fair. The verandahs are "criblés"; the walls between the Venetian blinds are cullendered into a pattern. Dreadful must have been the rain of burning lead, before the house presented such a small-pox aspect, such a plague-smitten face as that. From this doomed habitation of death we pass on to the Chuttur Munzil, or palace of the former King of Lucknow, where the 90th Regi-ment were quartered after Havelock's entrance, still majestic with its terraced roofs and lustrous pin-nacles, its long lines of balustrades and broad garden tanks, where the flowers fall in love with their shadows. From the palace we push forward without halt to the Lutkun Durwazz, or clock-tower, from the top of which a troublesome biting 32-pounder played incessantly on the Bailli Guard gate, vexing the garrison day and night, as with one gnawing of perpetual toothache, till Havelock came and blew it to powder. Amidst iron guns, split bastions and broken pillars it now stands a hollow-eyed skeleton ruin. We come next to the Residency, with its telegraph look-out tower and its lower room, now an hospital; the walls black spotted with holes, the blinds split, the angles broken away, the pillars snapped outside the windows, particularly at the chamber where poor Sir Henry Lawrence was struck as he lay, half dying, a mere living ghost in the shade. This church, with the damaged crockets and generally bulged in, damaged and disconsolate front, was, during the siege, jam full to the roof with grain and oil, that could only be removed at night for the starving and bleed-ing men. Here two officers and some of the 32nd ed-their only defence that mud wall, five feet high, under which Sir Henry Lawrence now lies, with no roar of rebel guns to wake him. This next plate of the shaky building, quite a palace,

7,'58

not mas-

whose ble him distinct

of selfacquire nore, he usion of

nd easy

here are hrough, sume a d home d most learned om our ive our th high sion of erating he fact

h anch

. this

ritten

a the

uck-

oto-

for even deed

ma-

hes.

uite

heir

not

the

hv

lida

rith

ot.

ted

ned

lls

in

ch

th

giill

th

rd

with scolloped arch and ornamented windows, is the Begum Khotee, used as the officers' hospital, twice set on fire with shells, and pretty well riddled with inquiring shot. These unroofed, knockedabout sheds form the post held bravely by Captain Germon and the Sikhs. Those red-striped temts are where the brave brown fellows stretched themselves in the lulls of firing. From here we march to the Redan or battery thrown up in the Residency gardens, the key of the position, commanding the iron bridge, which Captain Lawrence's Enfield rifles swept periodically with fire. The bullet-ripped tents with their bamboo props, the weeping, sheltering elm-trees over, and the staunch guarding guns above on the earthwork, are not things easily forgotten. The defaced Bailli Guard, with its long, narrow coffin-lid gate, is where Havelock entered with brightening eyes. Next we come to the battery commanding the Cawnpore road, upon which five rebel guns and incredible muskets perpetually played, beating it into a mere pash of tumbling walls and thrusting props, almost as ruinous as the Sikh breach, where the low mud wall that kept out death was heaped up with doors, gates and shutters. Then, leaving these central scenes, we come to smaller places of interest, such as the flanked platform where the useful outspoken 18-pounder, to the left of the Hospital, ran bellowing, and the ship or mortar howitzer at the church-gate—the useful creature—with his great, upturned, receptive mouth. The last drawing of the book represents a room of the hospital, with five of the state prisoners seated under the swinging, draughty punkah, with their hookahs and charcoal pans, shahzadah and rajah waiting in a cowed, sullen way for the artist to do his will; especially that long-named bahadoor—"Byram-Shokut-Liripirh-Solut-Sahib-Alum-Mirza-Mahomud-Mustapha-Ali." Between this sort of flimsy engineering sketching, weak in figures and not much stronger in architecture and real Art, there is a very great gulph fixed; and yet we should have been sorry if the

Fine-Art Gossif.—Herr Otto Mündler is discharged from his function as travelling agent to the National Gallery by a vote of the House of Commons. The story of this gentleman's connexion with Art in our country is not one to cause any very lively regret at this economical vote. Herr Mündler had little to do, and that little was not done so as to avoid scandal and mischief. We can assuredly bear his loss.

assuredly bear ms 1688.

Matter more important lay behind this vote. The feeling strengthens in the House of Commons against the Royal Academy, and if that body should persist in maintaining its ridiculous air of isolation and exclusiveness, it will soon have no friend left outside the walls that are not its own. The Forty must awake. A notice to quit from the House of Commons was very nigh passing, even against the wishes of Government; and was only postponed on the understanding that Mr. Disraeli would contrive in his own way to effect a clearance from Trafalgar Square. Now or never, therefore, gentlemen of the Royal Academy! Many voices in the House of Commons denounced the pleasant fiction that the country is bound to find lodging for an irresponsible and unreasonable trading corporation. Many voices in the City will heartily join that cry. Haste, therefore, with your compromises while you may. An exchange offered to-day may be denied to-morrow. Next year you may have to draw upon your enormous hoards for means to lodge your pictures and receive your public. Which do you choose?

choose?

An accredited picture, by Murillo, of considerable importance, representing the 'Immaculate Conception,' is now on view at Messrs. Williams & Norgate's, near Covent Garden. Although good, it is by no means brilliant. The composition, however, is rich, and contains an unusual number of angels and cherub heads melting away in the rich orange glory which surrounds the principal figure of the Virgin, who, with hands meekly crossed, is seen rising on the crescent. A lovely boy-angel holds the lily on one side above, and white roses are held by a corresponding angel on the opposite

side. Cherubs at her feet bear the palm-branch, the olive, and a mirror, which are emblematic of her purity. The picture had originally been presented to a Mexican Monastery by the Archbishop of Mexico, and very recently belonged to Mr. Henry Dick, of Offenbach, near Frankfort. The figures are the size of life.

The members and friends of the Architectural Museum, held their annual meeting in the theatre of the South Kensington Museum, on Thursday evening. The attendance was crowded and marked by a brilliant assemblage of ladies. The principal speakers were Earl De Grey, President, Mr. Beresford Hope, M.P., Mr. Scott, Mr. Dennison, and Mr. Westmacott. The whole of the general museum was thrown open to the visitors.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

ST.JAMES'S HALL—The SWEDISH NATIONAL SINGERS in their Native Costumes, assisted by Mülle. Sophie Humler, the octobrated New York of the Native Costumes, assisted by Mülle. Sophie Humler, the octobrated New York of the National N

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.—ST. JAMES'S HALL. Regent Street and Piccadilly.—FAREWELL CONCERTS.—The Christy's Minstrele bey respectfully to announce that their TWO LAST CONCERTS in London will take place at the above Hall on MONDAY MORNING. August 2, commencing at Three o'clock, and MONDAY EVENING, August 3, commencing at Eight o'clock, previously to their departure for the provinces. The Programme and full particulars will be duly announced.—Balcony and Stalls (numbered and strictly reserved, Sc., Arca, 34; Back Seats, 2a; Galleries, 1a; to be obtained at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 28, Old Bond Street; at the Hall (Plocadilly Entrance), from 11 till 4; at the principal Musicsellers; and at Messrs. Keith & Prowes Music Warrhouse, 48, Chapside.

WILD MUSIC IN LONDON.—What a Babel of music is this capital!—with Pifferari from the Abruzzi in the streets—an organ as large as a seaside cottage, including an orchestra and a marionette ballet, drawn by a horse (acruel instrument of torture this!—because heavy to move)—Highland pipers with their flings at our own corner—two rival German bands at our neighbour's—not to speak of the mulli-gatawny-coloured individual, in a muslin turban, who sings his song (is it a song?) while he busily pats the parchment of his tum-tum in exact time, as he lounges along. Then the black musicians, genuine and fictitious (principally the latter), seem to have taken their places among the institutions of the metropolis; and not merely in the Strand or "down East," but in the West End also;—not alone as attractions to the Shades, or Saloon, or Cyder Cellar, but in the "halls of dazzling light," which a Mr. Owen Jones bedecks so as to give Piccadilly a peep into its own Alhambra. Mr. Mitchell has much to answer for, in having first loosed the inky troop of serenaders on London. During the full season the street delights are drowned by the roar of carriages and the rattle of the omnibuses; while Bones and Banjo, as concert-givers, hardly come to the surface—thanks to the superior attractiveness of "white music," directed by Messrs. Costa and Benedict, Dr. Wylde, Prof. Bennettand Mr. Hullah. Now, when stagnation is rapidly approaching, and when silence out-of-doors and in-doors would be sweet, this wild music breaks out with a spiteful It is needless to observe how intrinsically worthless are such exhibitions. They are frequented for the sake of the lamp-black, the rrequented for the sake of the lamp-black, the woolly wigs, the grimaces, and the rattle of the bones; and this by people who should know better. Yet (as was said when the Hutchinson family were here) out of the cooking-up of opera-airs and caricatures of such faded ballads as load the counter of Messrs. Cramer & Co. by the thousand-out of the odd twists and chords stuffed into them, which these sable folk exhibit, may possibly come in later days a set of national melodies as characteristic as the tunes of Ireland, Scotland or Wales. Such as we have said a thousand times-do we imagine to have been the growth, by degrees, of much, if not all, wild music—the primal forms of melody being almost as few as the primal faëry tales.—The nine Swedish Singers who are now appearing in the smaller St. James's Hall, stand in a different cate-

their singing is good enough of its kind to carry off any wildness or whimsy of costume. Their voices are very tuneful, and nicely managed—with a tone of the same quality as gives its fascination to Madame Goldschmidt's voice: and which thus we may fairly imagine to be generically national. They sing very well together, and their music, though not as characteristic and startling as the hill-tunes which the Rainers brought us (and with them the pathos and solitude of the Alps, into the midst of our close, crowded English cities), has a charm and a quality of its own; and if it be made up—not altogether in a state of nature—itis well made up—their performances, which are to us full of interest, are diversified by the violin-playing of Mdlle. Humler. No offence to Madame Parmentier, formerly Mdlle. Milanollo—no scandal to more than one old Italian St. Cecilia—her instrument is one which always looks more or less grotesque in female hands—but, with the exception of Madame Parmentier, we have never seen a woman wield the violin—and coax it and make it talk—in a more masterly fashion than this very young lady, who, we perceive, has been taught her craft by M. Alard, of Paris.

THE ITALIAN OPERAS.—Our readers, we suspect, will be best pleased to receive this week our notes on the three Italian Operas in the smallest possible compass.—At Her Majesty's Theatre the noticeable thing has been the appearance of Madame Alboni thing has been the appearance of Madame Alboni this day week as the Gipsy Queen in Mr. Balfe's 'Zingara,'—the part being strengthened for her use and comfort by the introduction of a scena (from 'The Maid of Artois'?), which she sang with great beauty of voice and her known perfection of execution. The regular season closes to-night, and next week Mr. Lumley enters on the series of cheap performances which seem to be ravidly becoming next week Mr. Lumley enters on the series of cheap performances which seem to be rapidly becoming the rule of this theatre.—Mr. Smith's season, too, closes this evening at *Drury Lane* with 'Don Giovanni.' On Saturday last Miss Laura Baxter, who for some time past has been making herself favourably known as a contralto, making herself favourably known as a contratto, appeared as Pierrotto to Madame Persiani's Linda di Chamouni. On Monday at the benefit of Madame Rudersdorff, who selected 'Il Trovatore' for the occasion, the part of Azucena was taken by Madame Viardot. It is to be regretted that Mr. Smith did not fulfil his promise of presenting this great artist in Norma, which has been described by faithful witnesses as one of her part superstant property. most successful characters. The part is one of the best among operatic parts,—since, although not susceptible of gentle treatment (as Mdlle. Lind's susceptible of gentle treatment (as Mdlle Lind's failure in it proved), it has been successively and successfully shown by Mesdames Pasta, Malibran, Grisi, and Miss Kemble to be rich and various in its opportunities as a character of passion.—On Tuesday a Mdlle. Vaneri appeared in 'Lucrezia Borgia,' with success.—At the Royal Italian Opera' 'Martha,' 'Otello,' and 'Fra Diavolo' continue to please;—'Il Trovatore' apparently less. The world, we suspect, is very nearly satiated with 'Il balen' and the 'Miserere,' and we do not fancy that Signor Verdi's opera is one for which a winter of indifference will be followed by any second spring. When it dies, it may be 'once for a winter of indifference will be ronowed by any second spring. When it dies, it may be "once for all," as 'I Puritani' has virtually died. 'Zampa' is in preparation for Signori Tamberlik and Ronconi, Madame Nantier-Didiée, and Mdlle. Parepa as Camilla. 'Don Giovanni' will perhaps be as Camilla. 'Don Giovanni' will perhaps be ready ere "the House is up," and the ministers eat their whitebait dinner (if, by the way, they do eat it this year) at Blackwall. The arrangement of the part for Signor Mario is said to have been taken in hand by Signor Alary. Surely with such a performance in prospect this ought to have been completed—and might have been studied—long ago. It is by procrastinations like this that the best cards of a management can be rendered so fruitless of

being almost as few as the primal faëry tales.—The nine Swedish Singers who are now appearing in the smaller St. James's Hall, stand in a different category. How far their costumes are genuine in their difference—whimsically reminding us as they do quakers, firemen, Armenians, peasants from the Black Forest—we do not pretend to declare; but

to some degree in Marie Tudor; while the clever study of the same great ruler by Miss Mitford, in her tragedy (and more than commonly clever and vigorous that tragedy was, as a piece of woman's work) figures there as knotty, uncouth, incomplete and unpresentable. An eye was well painted by her—the wart duly set in its place; but the fillings-up of thews and sinews, of flesh and blood, are too complex to have been presented in a few scenes, or within the narrow compass of a theatre, save by a genius of the first class.—It may be on this account that our dramatists as a body have shrunk from attempting England's Maiden Queen as subject for a historical play though one might have fancied that such present-ment of Elizabeth as Scott made in the audiencescene, where she holds her own between Suffolk scene, where she holds her own between Suffolk and Leicester, and of her sudden apparition on the terrace in 'Kenilworth,' dragging with her the mysterious lady of Cumnor Hall (both among the most dramatic combinations ever produced by historical romancer), might have tempted ambition. The subject is worth following up by any lecturer on Drama. He might, however, be cut short, by one practical immediate solution, taking some such form of inquiry as this :- Supposing the 'Elizabeth' written, by whom is England's Oriana to be represented? Having thrown out these suggestions, let us turn to the Italian answer to a difficult question which has just been set before us by Madame Ristori, in the tragedy of Signor Giacometti, the dramatist, in whose 'Judith' (prohibited here) she has been lately producing a sensation in Paris.

The play is honestly made; being rather a gallery of historical scenes than a picture for which plot was indispensable. The Italian author has obviously taken no common pains to understand the nature, the manners, and to collect the marking traits and most significant acts of England's Great Queen. He has touched Oriana's learning and coquetry and love of flattery—her choleric temper—her resolution to enthrall the love of others without fettering herself—and more, her highsouled spirit, that the sceptre with which she ruled her people should receive no tarnish from the hands with which (her enemies averred) she cuffed such of her gentlewomen as were disposed to settle in married life. If he have shown us-as may have been inevitable to an Italian author-the je and false Elizabeth, on whose head lay the blood of the Captive of Fotheringay—the impassioned yet hard woman, who could doom her own Essex to the block - he has done fair justice to our Elizabeth of the Armada, our greathearted sovereign, who would not see her people shamed; and who, if she grasped the staff in her own hands imperiously, did so because she knew those hands were nerved by a courage which no foreign menaces could make to quail. The tragedy, howmenaces could make to quall. The tragedy, however, as it stands, is too long in its earlier portions, and albeit throughout full of opportunity for any actress capable of grappling with the character, can only be said seriously to interest from the beginning of the third act. This closes with Elizabeth's quarrel with Essex. The fourth, to describe by a beading in the French fashion, might be called "The death warrant of Essex"; the last one is the queen's own last scene of life.

Our analysis, though a mere sketch, is indispen sable to a right valuation of a play, which though not brilliant in dialogue (Italian serious drama rarely is) is meritorious in treatment, and is thus calculated to introduce its foreign author to England, not disadvantageously.—Yet it may not be easy to decide how much of our favourable impression belongs to the great artist who has dared to bring the play forward. We have never thought Madame Ristori so great an artist as in this her last piece of daring. It places her, in the world of acting, where Scott stands in the world of crea-tive romance. He could do justice to Mary in Lochleven, as well as to Elizabeth at Kenilworth. She, too, in spite of her Italian sympathies, is as consummately sympathetic when she presents England's sovereign and La Stuarda's murderess,

as when she personates the martyred Queen of Scots—and in one respect is even more attractive, because the Italian drama keeps Elizabeth per-

petually in presence of the public. pearance is splendid; as closely approaching Zucchero's or Van Somer's portraits of the Lady "who would only be painted in a garden light," as her personal beauty permits. In her first act there are the abrupt gestures—the self-complacent coquetry—the delight in her own presence of wit—the flashes of anger, and the deep, bitter suspicious jealousy, which distinguished our resultable recomments. markable sovereign. - As a display of imperious passion, stronger than death, because it is more strong than love, nothing has been seen in our comparable to Madame Ristori's outbreak of choler in the third act, in the scene (effectively treated by the dramatist) where she insults Essex before the court, before sentencing him to the Tower. The queen, the woman, the virago are there, in the flashing eye, the crimsoning cheek, the quivering lip, the tone of haughty reproof, sarcastic irony, and frantic emotion choking itself by its own frenzy—which succeed one another in zzling profusion. In the fourth act, where Elizabeth signs the death-warrant of Essex-the picture of vacillation rebuked by obstinacy, of passion trodden down under the heels of perverse despotism-of cureless remorse, (of all, in short, that comes in Life's afternoon to the passionate, the perverse and the solitary), belongs to the highest order of Art. But in the very highest, as regards representation, must be placed Madame Ristori's last act-her death-scene of the aged queen. In this, the dotage of all those jealous affections, violent tempers, and personal coquetries, noble instincts and high spirits, which had been exhibited in the foregoing four arduous acts, is shown with a reality unflinching — yet anything rather than coarse and unpoetical—for which language has no praise too high. The struggle betwirt decrepit nature and the master-spirit which so long kept alive our King Elizabeth—the true woman's relentings as she recalls the thoughts of Essexthe vain woman's satisfaction that her yellow hair is not grey, and thus that she is not old, albeit the dying fingers have no longer strength to crisp it—the aged woman's clinging to life, when death is in her voice, and when she has to be helped and handled like one already deadthe English Queen's last resolution, that no "Scots king" should succeed to her homages (till at least she was buried)—these things, we say, are so presented as to leave on our minds, when the curtain falls, an effect of something at once more subduing and more subtle, than any among the many memories printed there during the varied series of performances by Mary Stuart's best stage representative-Madame Ristori.-A word mus be added in praise of Signor Majeroni as the Earl of Essex. This is performed by him with great warmth and manliness. Signor Bellotti-Bon, too, as Drake, is good:—the other Elizabethan worthies and statesmen stand, sometimes, perilously on the verge of absurdity.

HAYMARKET .- Mr. Buckstone, having kept his house open for an uninterrupted season of five years, took his benefit on Saturday; and, after the per-formance of Murphy's comedy of 'The Way to keep Him,' delivered an address to the public, in which he asserted the general prevalence of theatrical prosperity, as an evidence that the drama had not declined, as sometimes asserted by the disappointed or the blase. He alluded to Mr. Kean's revivals, and Mr. Webster's rebuilding of the Adelphi as proofs of success and progres evident that a distinction might be legitimately taken between the state of theatres and that of the drama. There is, at any rate, but small encouragement of original poetic drama, though for an illustrated revival, the public may be ready with its patronage. For new domestic dramas, there appears also to be abundant opportunity;— they are easily acted by the performers, without requiring either much art or power, and are readily appreciated by the audience, without taxing their attention or intelligence. The topics are familiar, and demand no research—no learning. The approbation bestewed on meritorious pieces of this class, justifies, so far, Mr. Buckstone's assertion that, "give the public anything good, that public

will come to see it, and in greater numbers than it did fifty years ago." The multitude of playgoers has undoubtedly increased; and the shrines of Bacchus himself have become converted into stages. The saloons of the East End are growing into theatres.-The Grecian has been rebuilt ar opened, with enlarged accommodations and im-proved intentions, adopting the best modern drams and performing them with ability to increasing audiences.—The Britannia Saloon, at Hoxton, is closed, in order to be rebuilt as a large and handsome theatre, devoted to the higher dramatic uses. The capital for effecting these important and ex-pensive alterations has been derived from the patronage of the people already bestowed on the more humble endeavours hitherto made for their dramatic entertainment. These things are signs of the times, marking the progress of taste, the change of manners and the gradual influence of

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP .- The proamme of the Leeds Festival has been issu The engagements run as follows:-Madame Norun as follows:—Madame Novello, Mrs. Weiss, Mrs. Sunderland, Miss Dolby, Miss Palmer, Messrs. Sims Reeves, Wilbye Cooper, Weiss, Winn, and Santley. The English list is, on the whole, satisfactory,—and satisfactory too is the engagement of that admirable concert-singer, Madame Alboni. Less so is the cage of birds from Mr. Lumley's theatre, including Mdlle. Piccolomini, Signori Giuglini, Rossi, and Vialetti—and not including Signor Belletti. This is a bad imitation of the bloom the Beatletti Essiya. tion of the blot on the Bradford Festival.-We are glad, on the other hand, to perceive that Leeds is in one respect wiser that either Hereford or Birmingham, and gives solo instrumental music a chance by engaging Miss Arabella Goddard as pianiste. Now would be the time and place for Prof. Bennett to bring forward a new Pianoforte

Three of the manuals, and the pedal board of the new organ built for the Leeds Town Hall, by Messrs. Gray & Davison, were heard yesterday week at the factory of its builders: thus, so far as the cramped locality permits, some idea may be formed of the quality of this vast instrument. The tone of the full organ struck us as being sweet, weighty and pom-pous—such solo stops as were exhibited were no less satisfactory. We have adverted, not long ago, to the differences betwixt English and foreign taste, in regard to the high treble notes of the organ, which in Englandare apt to be at once separate and indistinct, owing to our idea of brilliancy. This Leeds organ is described as containing several novelties of arrangement and of apparatus valuable to the player-an ingenious one to facilitate combination, being the invention of Mr. Henry Smart. The builders, without pretending to have outdone their contemporaries and predecessors in the number of pipes, which as every musician knows need not represent the scale of the instrument, the force of its tone, or the variety of effect producible, profess (we understand) to have produced one of the largest and most complete instruments existing in England, if not in Europe. So that here is another fixture added to the musical possessions of our provincial towns—one which, if rightly looked after and efficiently exhibited, ought to exercise a great influence in its own place, besides being an attraction

A musical festival was to be held at New York on the 28th of last month, consisting of an in-door concert "by an orchestra of 300 performers, and the choruses of several singing societies, all from the city of New York," winding up with Beethoven's choral symphony,—and an out-of-doors performance by wind instruments, on a vast scale, "some idea" of which, says the New York Musical Review, "may be got from the fact that nearly 100 clarionets will form a portion of it. The whole profits of the Festival will be given to charitable purposes."— Another paragraph in the same paper states, that Herr Formes has been obliged to pause in his American career—his medical advisers having stated that without rest he is in danger of losing his voice. This will surprise no one familiar with the German basso's reckless abuse of powers, which with fair training and treatment might have held out for

XUM

basso spa an artist example present Formes of quali

before h

opera-h

Grand (

the two

(or is th

made fe

he a be with fe

male c

interes

mistak

thus th implies

Judgm

modify

anch a

not T

veren

these

belong

for m

desire

the st

the p

serio

but g

Mdll

will.

pe ch

havi

intel

thev

find.

we s

Her

at th

jour

tale

nou

Car

Ug

an

tak

M.

Di

Ga

D

op

ar

P not the

Nº 16

long triu

long triumphant years to come. When did ever busso spare himself less than Lablache? but Lablache thew how to sing; and thus was not merely an artist, but a voice, too, to the last—or if living example be wanted, we have merely to cite our present guest, Signor Badiali. The notes of Herry vallo. base spare himself less than Lablache four La-blache knew how to sing; and thus was not merely an artist, but a voice, too, to the last—or if living, example be wanted, we have merely to cite our present guest, Signor Badiali. The notes of Herr Formes had lost tone, and that original richness of quality which was so striking at his outset, before he left the old world.

before he left the old world.

There is no end to rumours about the three opera-houses in Paris. We see talked of, for the Grand Opéra—absolutely—anarrangement of one of the two Greek tragedies with Mendelssohn's music (or is this merely an incorrect edition of the promise made for the Thédire Français!). 'Athalie would be a better choice; not merely because it is written with female voices, whereas the others are for a male chorus exclusively — not merely from the interest of its solo parts—but because (unless we are mistaken) it was composed on French text, and thus the difficulties of translation (which at best thus the difficulties of translation (which at best implies perversion) would be avoided. Then "they say" that M. Félicien David has set 'The Last Judgment,' and that M. Méry has succeeded in so modifying the librette as to make the work presentable at the Académie Impériale. One might regard such a rumour as a piece of stupid irony, did one not recollect the lengths to which French irreverence has gone in former dramas. Recollecting these things, the tale is still sufficiently curious as belonging to a land where Academies give prizes for moral plays, —where Authority professes a desire to amuse the people for its good by aid of the stage, and at the same time to stand well with the powers ecclesisstic,—and where the censorship the powers ecclesiastic,—and where the consorship is somewhat irritable.—To return to matters less serious, the *Grand Opéra* is in a plight anything but grand as regards its artists. We hear, however, from a source on which reliance can be placed, that Mdlle. Artot is making way with her public, and will, probably, appear in M. Gounod's 'Sapho,"—prhaps, too, in 'Les Vêpres Siciliennes,' her voice having developed itself in the upper register. Her action too is commended as graceful, modest, and intelligent. The cry is still for a tenor. Why do they not try M. Naudin?—Signor Rota (who, we find, invents ballets and not composes the music, as we stated, and who is engaged for next season at Her Maiesty's Theatre) is about to concoct a ballet at the Grand Opéra for Madame Rosati.—Other journals assert that the heroine of M. Meyerbeer's work promised to the Opéra Comique (and on a Breton story) is to be Madame Cabel. As for the tales which concern the Théthre Lyrique (one anfrom a source on which reliance can be placed, that tales which concern the Théthre Lyrique (one announcing the migration thence of Madame Miolan-Carvalhoto the Grand Opéra) their name is Legion—of new operas by MM. Maillart and Godefroid,—M. Gounod's 'Faust' to open the season (with Madame Ugalde for Marquerite) among the number; also of a new faëry opera, composed by M. Massé, with the taking title of 'La Fée Carabosse.'—There seems to be no end of music proceeding from the house of M. Duprez, who has already made a name and founded a family which will live in the history of Drama by the side of the names of Kemble, Devrient, Garcia. Now we hear that his son, M. Léon Duprez, is about to come forward as a composer of

operas.

The other foreign news of the week is (with one exception) neither rich nor rare. Among its items are a recent performance at Basle of an Oratorio composed by M. Reiter, 'The New Paradise,'—a performance of Sebastian Bach's mass in A (should performance of Seoastian Bach's mass in A (should not this be B!) minor, entire at Stuttgart, where the soli parts were taken by Madame Leisinger, Mdlle. Marschalk, Herren Rauscher and Schultky, (of the last-named gentleman we heard, when at Cologne, as one of the best bassi now in Germany). the execution lately at the Polazzo Vecchio of Florence of an Oratorio, 'The Destruction of Jerusalem,' by Il Maestro Pacini,—the approaching publication of a new 'Torch Dance' (the third) composed by M. Meyerbeer, for the reception of Princess Frederick William of Prussia—lastly, the programme of the coming German opera season at the Kärnther Thor Theater at Vienna, which is queer enough in its aimless, polyglott fashion.—The operas announced are Herr Wagner's 'Lohengrin,'—Mozart's 'Schauspiel Director,'—Mendelssohn's

A new tragedy on the subject of Cleopatra has just been produced at Naples. The author is Signor Bolognese; "the serpent of old Nile," is personated successfully by Madame Sadowski. Here is another proof, were it wanted, of the life existing in Italian

MISCELLANEA

Martin of Lucknow:—Mr. Cole, whose manu-cript treasures are known to many of our readers,

script treasures are known to many of our readers, kindly sends us the following note and extract:—
"52, Bolsover Street, Fortland Place, July 12.
"My dear ——, The annexed is the conclusion of a letter of twenty-two sides, from General (then Colonel) Claude Martin, to Messrs. W. & T. Raikes, and it is very much at your service for the Atheneum. I have in my collection some fifty or sixty long letters (1793 to 1799) of this singular man, the founder of the Martinière at Lucknow, and I believe of an hospital at Calcutta. He is called in 'Thornton's Gazetteer' an eccentric French adventurer, who arrived in India a private soldier, and turer, who arrived in India a private soldier, and died a major-general, in possession of several hun-dred thousand pounds. His letters to Raikes & Co. show him to have been possessed of vast wealth, a large portion of which, according to Thornton, he devoted to charitable purposes. He died at Lucknow in 1801. Some allowance must be made Lucknow in 1801. Some allowance must be made for the imperfect expressions and bad spelling in the General's letter—he was a foreigner. Sir John Sinclair, who had some correspondence with him, calls him a native of Switzerland. "Yours, &c. ROBT. COLE."

* "I would have been extremely sorry if you had made a public request to the Directors for free freights for the things you are to send me, persuaded that they could not break their rules for anybody, let them have done any great or other services. When I made a gift of horses to the services. When I made a gift of horses to the government, was their want of it? and I never expect anything in return, but some honourable mark of their attention to my services. If they do it, well; if not, I am as well satisfyed. I have been long in their service, and though I am at half-pay, and never had any office of emolument, that is to say, never enjoyed the reward for my trouble in the different wars I was at for the Company when in peace, by reason of having not had friend and interest sufficient to obtain office, of emolument to promote my fortune or indehad friend and interest sufficient to obtain office, of emolument to promote my fortune or independey, as I perceived that, without such supports I was to be left to what I had a right to, I then endeavoured to turn myself (beside my military services) to another, that without degrading from my rank and character. In it I have luckily succeeded, and, as I said, though with only my halfpay, I am happy as I am, as I am turn to about sixty years of age, with good health, and pretty active. It certainly would have encrease my happiness if the Directors had seet me the smallest piness if the Directors had sent me the smallest piness if the Directors had sent me the smallest mark of their attention for my zeal to their service. If they don't do it, I can only attribute it to the former Genius acting against me as before—how-ever, all for the best. I am only sorry that his lordship Marquis Cornwallis' quitting India— hope they will find no difference with their next ruler of so extensive an empire. "I am, Gentlemen,

your mo. obed. St.

"Lucknow, Sept. 30, 1793."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—J. M.—C. W. C.—Alladine—C. J. B.—J. M. L.—Sigma—T. T.—H. R.—F. T.—H. H.—J. D.—T. S.—received.
W. R. A.—Mr. Dyce's Shakespeare was reviewed in No. 1577.
O. T.—Mr. Glashier's paper appeared in the Athenosum of June 19.

*** The Title-page and Index for the first half-yearly volume for 1858 (January to June inclusive) will be given gratis with the number for Saturday next.

Just published, with Fifty Engravings on Wood, post 8vo. cloth, 6s. 6d.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MANIPULATION.

TREATING OF

The PRACTICE of the ART.

AND ITS VARIOUS APPLIANCES TO NATURE.

By LAKE PRICE,

Photographer of the Royal Portraits taken at Windsor.

London: JOHN CHURCHILL, New Burlington-street.

Just published, post 8vo. cloth, 6s. 6d.

A THREE WEEKS' SCAMPER

THROUGH

THE SPAS OF GERMANY AND BELGIUM:

WITH AN APPENDIX ON THE NATURE AND USES OF MINERAL WATERS.

By ERASMUS WILSON, F.R.S.

London: JOHN CHURCHILL, New Burlington-street.

The Pirst Half-yearly Volume, 1858, Cloth, 17s, of

THE MEDICAL TIMES AND GAZETTE

CONTAINS A SERIES OF PAPERS ON THE

PHYSIOGNOMY OF INSANITY. By DR. CONOLLY.

PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN FROM T.TFE.

By DR. DIAMOND.

The following Subjects have appeared-

- 1. RELIGIOUS MELANCHOLY.
- 2. SUICIDAL MELANCHOLY.
- 3. MELANCHOLY.
- 4. MELANCHOLY PASSING INTO MANIA.
- 5. MANIA AND CONVALESCENCE.
- 6. CHRONIC MANIA.
- 7. SENILE DEMENTIA.
- 8. PUERPERAL MANIA IN FOUR STAGES.

The Series is continued in the New Volume, commencing July 3rd.

TERMS of SUBSCRIPTION.

Twelve Months, stamped for post£1 14 0 Six Months, ditto 0 17 4

Regularly transmitted by post throughout Great Britain, and to the most distant of the British Colonies.

Orders on Army or Navy Agents should be made in favour of Mr. James Lucas.

London: JOHN CHURCHILL, New Buslington-street.

XUM

7,'58 than it ygoers ines of

stages. and red imramas easing ton, is

hand-TIRES. ad exn the n the their signs

the pro-No-lolby, oper, too is nger, from

colo--and mitae are ds is Bird ag for forte

fthe sers. ped full omthe n in nct. n is

igethe ers, ement ne, ernd if

on rk nd he

ial

1e

Nº 16

GERM

AN H Edited by

A SH

HUME.

THE Invas With Ster Sovereigns

An .

Or,

Ja

Londo

A PRACTICAL INTRODUCTION to LATIN In Svo. price 5s. 6d., the Third Edition of A PRACTICAL IN TRODUCTION to LATIN
VERBE COMPOSITION. Contents: -1. "Ideas" for Hexameter and Elegiac Verses. 2 Alcaics. 3 Sapplica. 4 The other
Horatian Metres. 3. Appendix of Postical Phrassociety, and Hints
on Vernification.
By the Rev. THOMAS KERCHEVER ARNOLD, M.A.
Late Rector of Lyndon, and Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.
Rivingtous, Waterloo-place.

In 19mo. price 4a, 6d., the Fifth Edition of AN ENGLISH GRAMMAR for CLAS-SIGAL SCHOOLS; being a Practical introduction to ENG-LISH PROSE COMPOSITION, with Syntax and Exercises.

By THOMAS KERCHEVER ARNOLD, M.A. Late Rector of Lyndon, and Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. Rivingtons, Waterloo-place.

Of whom may be had, by the same Author HENRY'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR, for BE-GINNERS. 34 6d.

In Svo. price 5s. 6d. the Eighth Edition of A PRACTICAL INTRODUCTION to GREEK

A PRACTICAL INTRODUCTION to GREEK PROSE COMPOSITION.
By THOMAS KERCHEVER ARNOLD, M.A.
Late Rector of Lyndon, and Fellow of Prinity College, Cambridge.
*** The object of this work is to enable the Student, as soon as be can decline and conjugate with tolerable facility, to translate principles trusted to being principally those of initiation and very frequent repetition. It is at once a Syntax, a Vocabulary, and an Exercise Book; and is used at all, or nearly all, the Public Schools.

Rivingtons, Waterloo-place.

Of whom may be had, by the same Author,

1. A SECOND PART of the above Work (On the PARTICLES). In Svo. 6s. 6d.

2. A PRACTICAL INTRODUCTION to GREEK ACCIDENCE. With Easy Exercises and Vocabulary. Sixth Edition, 5s. 6d.

3. A PRACTICAL INTRODUCTION to GREEK CONSTRUING. 60.6d.

ARNOLD'S ELEMENTARY LATIN BOOKS.

In 18mo, price & a New Edition of

HENRY'S FIRST LATIN BOOK

*** The object of this work (which is founded on the principles of imitation and frequent repetition) into enable the papil to de exercises from the first day of his beginning to enable the papil to de exercises from the first day of his beginning to the papil to decrease from the first day of his beginning to the papil to decrease from the first day of his beginning to the papil to decrease from the first day of his beginning to the papil to decrease from the first day of his beginning to the decrease from the first day of his beginning to the papil to decrease from the first day of his papil to the papil to decrease from the first day of the papil to the

Rivingtons, Waterloo-place; and Simpkin, Marshall & Co.

Also, by the same Author A SECOND LATIN BOOK and PRAC-

TICAL GRAMMAR. Intended as a Sequel to 'Henry's First Latin Book.' In 12mo. Seventh Edition. 4s. 2. A FIRST VERSE BOOK; being an Easy Introduction to the Mechanism of the Latin Hexameter and Pentameter. In 12mo. Sixth Edition. Ss.

3. COMPANION to the FIRST VERSE BOOK, containing additional Exercises. 1s.

4. ECLOGÆ OVIDIANÆ; with English Notes, &c. Ninth Edition, 2s. 6d. This work is from the Fifth Part of the 'Latelinisches Elementarbuch' of Professor Jacoss and Diarro, which has an immense circulation on the Continent and in America.

5. HISTORIÆ ANTIQUÆ EPITOME, from Conkelus Neros, Justin, &c. With English Notes, Rules for Construing, Questions, deographical Listes, &c. Sixth Eddition, &t. 6. CORNELIUS NEPOS, Part I. With Critical Questions and Answers, and an imitative Exercise on each Chapter. Third Edition, in 12mb. 4s.

ARNOLD'S INTRODUCTIONS TO GERMAN AND FRENCH.

In 12mo. price 5a 6d. the Fourth Edition of THE FIRST GERMAN BOOK: on the Plan
of 'Henry's First Latin Book.'
By the Rev THOMAS KEROHEVER ARNOLD, M.A.
Late Rector of Lyudon, and Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge;
And J. W. FRAEDERSDORFF, Ph.Dr.
Of the Taylor-Institute, Oxford

Rivingtons, Waterloo-place. Of whom may be had,

1. A KEY to the Exercises. Price 2s. 6d.

2. The SECOND GERMAN BOOK, containing a Syntax and Vocabulary, and Reading Less Exercises. Price 6s. 6d.—The KEY, price 1s.

3. A READING COMPANION to the FIRST GERMAN BOOK, containing Extracts from the best Authors, with Vocabulary and Explanatory Notes. By the same Editors. Second Edition. Price st.

4. HANDBOOK of GERMAN VOCABU-

JARY. Price 4s.

5. The FIRST FRENCH BOOK: on the Plan of Henry's First Latin Book. By the Rev. T. K. ARNOLD, M.A. Fourth Edition. Price 5s. 6d.

Mr. Arnold has succeeded in preparing a work admirably and the state of the French Book and the state of the French Language. The philosophical explosion statement of the statement of

6. A KEY to the Exercises, by M. DELILLE.

7. HANDBOOK of FRENCH VOCABU-

PRESENTS FOR YOUNG PERSONS.
a small 8vo. price 3s. 6d., the Fifth Edition

In small evo. price Se. 6d., the Fifth Edition of
THE CHERRY STONES; or, the FORCE of
CONSCIENCE: a Tale for Verify. CONSCIENCE: a Tale for Youth; partly from the MSS, of the late Rev, William ADAMS, M.A., Author of 'The Shadow of the Gross and other Works' Edited by the Rev. H. C. ADAMS, M.A., late Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford.

M.A., late Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford.

Of whom may be had,
1. The FIRST of JUNE; or, SCHOOLBOY
RIVALRY: a Sequel to the above. By the Rev. H. C. ADAMS,
M.A. Scond Edition. 3c, 6d.

2. TALES of CHARLTON SCHOOL; con-

3. SIVAN the SLEEPER: a Tale of all Time. By the Rev. H. C ADAMS, M.A. 50, 6d.

ARNOLD'S HOMER FOR BEGINNERS HOMER'S ILIAD, Books I.—III., with Students. Students.

By the Rev. THOMAS KERCHEVER ARNOLD, M.A.,
Late Rector of Lyndon, and Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.

Rivingtons, Waterloo-place.

Of whom may be had, by the same Editor,

1. HOMERI ILIAS, Lib. I.—IV., with a
COPIOUS CRITICAL INTRODUCTION and English Notes.
In 18mo. Second Edition. 7s. 6d.

2. HOMERI ILIAS; complete Edition, with ENGLISH NOTES and GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES. 129. 3. CRUSIUS'S GREEK and ENGLISH

In crown 8vo. (860 pages,) price 12a.

THE HISTORY of ENGLAND, from the EARLIEST TIMES to the PEACE of PARIS, 1856.

"Be yield the price of the pric

THE FIRST GREEK BOOK; on the Plan of

Henry's First Latin Book.'

By the Rev. THOMAS KERCHEVER ARNOLD, M.A.
Late Rector of Lyndon, and Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.

London: Rivingtons, Waterloo-place.

Of whom may be had, by the same Author,
The SECOND GREEK BOOK; containing
an Elementary Treatise on the Greek Particles and the Formation
of Greek Derivatives. 5c. 6d.

The THIRD GREEK BOOK; containing a Selection from XENOPHON'S CYROPEDIA, with Notes, Syntax, and Glossarial Index. 3s. 6d.

The FOURTH GREEK BOOK; or, the La Four Books of XENOPHON'S ANABASIS, containing the RE-TREAT of the TEN THOUSAND: with Notes, and Gramma-tical References 42

In 8vo. price 6a, 6d., the Tenth Edition of

A PRACTICAL INTRODUCTION to LATIN
PROBE COMPOSITION.

By THOMAS KERCHEVER ARNOLD, M.A.,
Late Rector of Lyndon, and Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.
This Work is founded upon the principles of finitation and frequent repetition. It is at once a Syntax, a Vocabulary, and an Exercise Book; and considerable attention has been paid to the subject of Syncaymes. It is used at all, or nearly all, the public Schools.

Bislands Wilston W. A. (1997)

Rivingtons, Waterloo-place;

Of whom may be had, by the same Author,

1. A SECOND PART of the above Work,
containing the DOOTRINE of the LATIN PARTICLES. With
a Vocabulary and an Antibarbarus. Third Edition. Sz.

2. LONGER EXERCISES: being a Companion to the First Part. Second Edition. 4s.

3. LONGER EXERCISES, Part II.; containing a Selection of Passages of greater length, in genuine idiomatic English, for Translation into Latin. 48.

4. MATERIALS for TRANSLATING into LATIN. From the German of GBOTEFEND, with Notes and Excursuses. Third Edition. 7s. 6d.

Also, DOEDERLEIN'S HAND-BOOK of LATIN SYNONYMES. Translated by the Rev. H. H. ARNOLD, B.A. Second Edition. 4s.

THE GIRL'S OWN BOOK.

Illustrated with many fine Engravings by J. Gilbert and others, square cloth, gilt edges, 4a 6d.

THE GIRL'S OWN BOOK. By Mrs. CHILD.

Entirely re-edited by Madame DE CHATELAIN.
London: William Tega & Co. 85, Queenstreet. Cheapside.

TALES ABOUT ANIMALS.

Eleventh Edition, with 500 Engravings from Drawings by W. Harvey and others, square cloth, gilt edges, 6c.

PETER PARLEY'S TALES ABOUT ANIMALS. A New Edition, carefully revised by WILLIAM London. William Tenders.

London: William Tegg & Co. 85, Queen-street, Cheapside. MEADOWS'S (F. D.) FRENCH DICTIONARY.

33rd Edition, 18mo, cloth, 4s dd; roan, 5s.

XEW FRENCH and ENGLISH PROSOUNCING DICTIONARY; with many New Words in
general use. A New Edition, entirely re-edited,
Editing and Printing.

MEADOWS'S ITALIAN DICTIONARY. 18mo. cloth, 4s. 6d. SPANISH DICTIONARY.

London : William Tegg & Co. 85, Queen-street, Cheapside.

DE PORQUET'S FRENCH and ENGLISH and ENGLISH and FRENCH POOKET DICTIONARY, with addoms, Proverbe, Tables of Foreign Coins, Weights, and Messures, &c. Large Clear Type.

Messures, &c. Large Clear Type.

Author, at his Scholastic Agency, 14, Tavistock-street, Corenzarden.

In 1 vol. royal 8vo. price 35s, the Fourth Edition of
THE LAW of CONTRACTS. By C. G.
ADDISON. Esc., Barrister-al-Law. Comprising Contracts
of Buying and Selling. Letting and Hiring, Borroving and Lending, Mortgage and Picking, Mortgage and Pi

Just published, price 2s. in cloth ; 2s. 6d. cloth gilt edges, CHIMING TRIFLES: a Collection of Fugi-tive Compositions in Yerse, on Subjects Grave and Gay. London: W. Ken & An OXONIAN. London: W. Ken & Co. Oxford: J. H. & J. Parker. Man-chester: Hale & Roworth.

EDUCATIONAL WORKS.

New Edition, 19mo. cloth, price 2s. BELLENGER'S FRENCH FABLES;

with a Dictionary of the Words and Idiomatic Phrases, Grammatically explained. New Edition, revised and cor-rected by C. J. DELILLE, Professor at Christ's Hospital, &c. 2.

Improved Edition, 18mo. cloth, price 1s. 6d.

ACKWORTH VOCABULARY, 6T

ENGLISH SPELLING-BOOK; with the Meaning attached
to each Word.

New Edition, 18mo, cloth, price 28.

BARBAULD'S LEÇONS POUR DES ENFANS, depuis l'âge de Deux Ans jusqu'à Cinq. Avec une Interprétation Anglaise.

New Edition, 12mo. cloth, price 1s. 6d. ROWBOTHAM'S DERIVATIVE

SPELLING-BOOK, in which the Origin of each Word is
given from the Greek, Latin, Saxon, German, Teutonic,
Dutch, French, Spanish, and other Languages: with the
Parts of Speech and Pronunciation Accented.

New Edition, post 8vo. cloth, price 5s. 6d. ANALYSIS and SUMMARY of OLD TESTAMENT HISTORY and the LAWS of MOSES, with a Connexion between the Old and New Testaments, an Introductory Outline of the decorraphy, Political History, &c. By J. T. WHEELER, F.R.G.S. Fourth Edition.

New Edition, post 8vo. cloth, price 5s. 6d. ANALYSIS and SUMMARY of NEW TESTAMENT HISTORY, with an Introductory Outline of the Geography, Critical History, Authenticity, Credibility, and Inspiration of the New Testament. Hinstrated by oppious Historical, Geographical, and Antiquarian Notes, Chrono-logical Tables, &c. By J. T. WHEELER. Third Edition, revised.

Folio, cloth, price 7s. 6d.

The HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY of the OLD and NEW TESTAMENTS. By J. T. WHEELER, Illustrated with Five Coloured Maps and large View of Jerusalem, with Plan of the Ancient City.

In 2 vols. 18mo. cloth, price 2s. each,

A POPULAR ABRIDGMENT of OLD and NEW TESTAMENT HISTORY, for Schools, Families, and General Reading. Explained by Historical and Geographical Illustrations, and numerous Map-Diagrams. By J. T. WHEELER. 9.

New Edition, in 18mo. cloth, price 2s. 6d. SELECT POETRY for CHILDREN; with Brief Explanatory Notes, arranged for the Use of Schools and Families. By JOSEPH PAYNE. Twelfth Edition, corrected and enlarged.

10. New Edition, fcap. 8vo. price 5s. cloth, red edges

STUDIES in ENGLISH POETRY; with Short Biographical Sketches, and Notes Explanatory and Critical. Intended as a Text-Book for the Higher Classes in Schools, and as an Introduction to the Study of English Literature. By JOSEPH PAYNE. Third Edition, revised. 11.

New Edition, 12mo. cloth, price 2s. 6d.

THINGS: their History, and the Events which led to their Discovery. With a Short Explanation of some of the principal Natural Phenomena. For the Use of Schools and Families. By E. A. WILLEMENT. New and improved Edition.

ARTHUR HALL, VIRTUE & Co. 25, Paternoster-

Just published, 12mo. cloth, price 5a CERMAN EQUIVALENTS for ENGLISH THOUGHTS. By MADAME BERNARD. London : D. Nutt, 270, Strand.

This day, in foap. cloth, price 64.

AN ENGLISH GIRL'S ACCOUNT of a MORAVIAN SETTLEMENT in the BLACK FOREST. Edited by the Author of 'Mary Fowell' London: Arthur Hall, Virtue & Co. 25, Paternoster-row.

Price 3s. bound in cloth,

A SHORT ACCOUNT of the ANCIENT BRITISH CHURCH. By Sir OSWALD MOSLEY, Bart. James Ridgway, Piccadilly; and all Booksellers.

HUME, SMOLLETT, AND HUGHES'S ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

In 18 vols. grown 8vo. cloth, price 34. 12s THE HISTORY of ENGLAND, from the Invasion of Julius Cassar to the Accession of Queen Victoria. With Steel Engravings of Historical Subjects, Portraits of the Sovereigns, with their Autographs, &c.

Hume and Smollett's History is in ten volumes, and Hughes's continuation in eight volumes. Each portion can be had sepa-

rately.
"Yery complete and very cheap."—Examiner. London : Bell & Daldy, 186, Fleet-street. CHRISTIANITY IN INDIA.

THE HISTORY of CHRISTIANITY in INDIA, from the commencement of the Christian Era. By Rev. JAMES HOUGH, M.A. F.C.P.S., Perpetual Curate of m, late Chapiain to the Hon. East India Company at Madras. London: William Tegg & Co. 85, Queen-street, Cheapside.

HORNE & THORNTHWAITE'S CALOSCOPIC, or COMPOUND LANDSCAPE LENSES.

These Lenses are superior to any hitherto introduced for taking views, groups, or for general copying; possessing flatness of flat introduced and perfect objections of the chemical and visual rays. A description and price list sent free.—Horne & Thornetwatte, Opticians to Her Majesty, 121, 123, and 133, Newgatestreet, London, E.C.

STANDARD METEOROLOGICAL

STANDARD METEOROLOGICAL
INSTRUMENTS.
BY NEGRETTI & ZAMBRA.
who obtained the only Price Media warded for Meteorological
Instruments at the Exhibition of 1851, and who have, moreover,
made such important improvements, especially in Maximum and
Missimum Thermometers, that they have obtained three separate
Royal Letter Patent for the same, as tep rendered necessary
owing to the universal adoption by the trade (without acknowledgment) of some of Negretti & Zambra's unprotocted chrowledgment of some of Negretti & Zambra's unprotocted
H.R.H.
Prince Consort, the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, Kew, &c. &c.,
11. Hatton-carden, and 68. Cornbill.—dn ILLUSTRATED
CATALOGUE sent on receipt of six postage stamps.

MICROSCOPES.—J. AMADIO'S Botanical MICROSCOPES, packed in mahogany case, with three powers, condenser, pincers, and two slides, will show the animal-culie in water, price 18° 6d.—The Field newspaper, under the gardening department, gives the following valuable testimony:—"It makes the property of the

ROSS'S PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAIT and LANDSCAPE LENSES.—These Lenses give correct definition as the centre and margin of the picture, and have their visual, chemical, and actinic foci coincident.

visual, chemical, and actimic foot coincident.

"Mr. Boss prepares lenses for Portraiture having the greatest intensity yet produced, by procuring the condenses that a chinic, and visual rays. The spherical herration is also very carefully corrected, both in the contral and oblique penells."

"Mr. Ross has exhibited the best Camera in the Exhibition. It is furnished with a double achromatic object-lens, about 3 inches in aperture. There is no stop, the field is flat, and the image very perfect up to the chief.

BOSS, 2, Featherstone-buildings, High Holborn.

HOCKIN'S OPERATOR'S NEGATIVE
COLLODION is unsurpassed in sensitiveness and density,
price 13s, per 30 os. exclusive of bottles.

15s, per 30 os. exclusive of bottles.

25 os.
26 os.
26 os.
26 os.
27 os.
28 os.
28 os.
28 os.
28 os.
28 os.
29 os.
29 os.
20 os.
20 os.
20 os.
20 os.
20 os.
21 os.
21 os.
22 os.
23 os.
24 LBUMENIZED PAPER, 175 by 11, 2s. per quire; waxed
do, 7s.—Amber Varnish, 12s. per pound; Crystal do, 4s. robt
dry hard immediately without artificial heat.—Lenses and Apparatus of their own Manufacture.—Pure Chemicals.
21 Os.
21 os.
22 os.
23 os.
24 os.
25 os.
26 os.
26 os.
26 os.
27 os.
28 os.
28

PHOTOGRAPHY. — CAPTAIN FOWKE'S

T. GAMERA, invented for and used by the Royal Engineers.

T. OTAEVILLA Co. beg to inform the Public that considerable processing the property of the property

A LBUMENIZED PAPER, carefully prepared by R. W. THOMAS, Chemist, &c., 10, Pail Mail. Fire-Shilling Sample Quires of this paper, put up in suitable cases for posting, can be had on receipt of 6a. 6d. payable by stamps or post-office order, to HiCHAIRD W. THOMAS.

PHOTOGRAPHY. — Gratis. — Mr. THOMAS'S enlarged Paper of Instructions for the Use of his preparation of Collodion, "Xylo-lodide of Silver," sent free on receipt of two stamps for postage; or may be had bound on receipt of thirteen stamps.—Address B. W. Thomas, Chemist, &c., 10, Pall Mall.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS, APPA-

PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS, APPARATUS, AND LENSES.

W. THOMAS, CHEMIST, &C., 10, PALLMALL, U., Sole Maker of the XYLO-10DIDS of SILVER, and Manufacturer of Pure Photographic Ohemicals and Apparatus revery kind of first-class Photographic Ohemicals and Apparatus revery kind of first-class Photographic Apparatus may be seen, intelliging CAMERAS, POLDING and RIGID, of superior construction—JOINTED and other STANDS of the best make-PRESSURE-FRAMES—GLASS BATHS, arranged for carrying thrustoned the Camera of th

THE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE
SOCIETY, established 1834.—The Members and the Public
are respectfully informed that during the building of the Society's
Now House the business will be earried on in King-street, the first
door from Cheapside, and immediately opposite their late office.

CHARLES INGALL, Actuary.

29, King-street, Cheapside, E.C.

TMPERIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

IMPERIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

1, OLD BROAD-STREET, LONDON.

Institude 1809.

MARTIN TUCKER SMITH. Esq. M.P., Chairman.
GEORGE WILLIAM COTTAM, Esq. Deputy-Chairman.
Thomas George Barclay, Esq.
James Brand, Esq.
James Brand, Esq.
James Brand, Esq.
James Brand, Esq.
James Henry Cutier, Esq.
Henry Davidson, Esq.
George Henry Cutier, Esq.
Henry Davidson, Esq.
Welliam R. Robinson, Esq.
Newman Smith, Esq.
SECURITY.—The existing liabilities of the Company do not exceed 3,000,000. The Investments are nearly 1,000,000. In addition to upwards of 600,004. for which the Shareholders are responsible, and the income is about 120,000. per anum.
Secured Policies every fifth year. The next appropriation will be made in 1861, and persons who now effect insurances will participate rateably.

BUNUS.—The additions to Policies have been from 11.10a to 88. Its. per cent, on the original sums insured.
Proposals for insurances may be made at the Chief Office, as

under policies.

Proposals for insurances may be made at the Chief Office, as above; at the Branch Office, 16, Pall Mall, London; or to any of the Agents throughout the Kingdom.

EAMUEL INGALL, Actuary.

Immediately, in post 8vo.

A JOURNEY DUE NORTH.

By GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA.

RICHARD BENTLEY, New Burlington-street, Publisher in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

Immediately, in 8vo. with Maps and Illustrations,

THE MUTINIES IN OUDH:

An ACCOUNT of the MUTINIES in OUDH and of the SIEGE of LUCKNOW RESIDENCY;

With some Observations on the Causes of the Mutiny.

By MARTIN RICHARD GUBBINS, Financial Commissioner for Oudh

RICHARD BENTLEY, New Burlington-street, Publisher in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

Extra feap. 8vo. with Woodcuts,

THE STORY OF A BOULDER;

Or, GLEANINGS FROM THE NOTE-BOOK OF A FIELD GEOLOGIST.

By ARCHIBALD GEIKIE,

On the Geological Survey of Great Britain. (On the 21st.)

Edinburgh: THOMAS CONSTABLE & Co. London: HAMILTON, ADAMS & Co.

NOTICE.

THE PRIVATE JOURNAL OF MARQUESS OF HASTINGS, K.G.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA,

Edited by his Daughter,

THE MARCHIONESS OF BUTE,

IS NOW PUBLISHED,

In 2 vols. post 8vo. price 21s. cloth lettered.

SAUNDERS & OTLEY, Publishers, Conduit-street.

MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY

OF NEW AND CHOICE

BOOKS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT OF LITERATURE.

The present rate of increase exceeds ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND VOLUMES per Annum

Of Works of acknowledged merit in HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY, RELIGION, PHILOSOPHY, TRAVEL, and the HIGHER CLASS of FICTION.

Single Subscription, ONE GUINEA per Annum.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY SUBSCRIPTION, TWO GUINEAS and upwards, according to the number of Volumes

Town and Village Libraries, Literary Institutions, and Book Societies, supplied.

Prospectuses may be obtained on application.

CHARLES EDWARD MUDIE, New Oxford-street, London, and Cross-street, Manchester.

XUM

'58 ISH NARY, of the

. G. tracts Lend-arties, yship,

ugi-Man-

ES:

ched

ES E nic,

W of

D

Nº 1

FRE

ME

Trouse Water, new Es No. 144 gentler Messrs Whole premis City D the va United

Month MA MA Shave MA and of the la

MA

ACCIDENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. 1,000. IN CASE OF DEATH, OT A FIXED ALLOWANCE OF S. PER WEEK.
IN THE EVENT OF INJURY,
secured by an Annual Payment of 31 for a Policy in the

RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE

ALLWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE:
OMPANY.
A special del provides that persons receiving compensation from this (company are not barred thereby from receivering full damages from the party causing the injury—an advantage so other Company on oger that ONE PERSON in every FIFTERS is more or issa injured by Accident yearly. This Company has already Paid as compensation for Accidents "g, and be all at the Company's Offices, and at all the principal Railward against by the Accident States and States Railway Passengers' Assurance Company, WM. J. VIAN, Offices, 3, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

ECONOMIC LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 6, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1923.

Chairman-HENRY FREDERICK STEPHENSON, Esq. -ROBERT BIDDULPH, Heq

VANTAGES—
Mutual Assurance.
Mu ADVANTAGES

The Annual Hoome excesses.

In purvance of the Hayana BLE practice of this Society, in the event of the Death of the Life Assured within the 15 days of grace, the Heneval Premium remaining uppeld, the Claim will be admitted, subject to the payment of such Premium.

The next Division of Frontis will be made in 1889,
Assurances effected prior to 5188 December, 1889, will participate in the Division in 1884.

Prospectuses and full particulars may be obtained on application to ALEKANDER MACDONALD, Secretary.

INDIA.

OFFICERS in the ARMY and CIVILIANS
PROGEDING TO INDIA may insure their Lives on
most favourable terms in the MEDICAL INVALID AND
GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE BOCIETY. The Rates of this
Company, which transacts the business of the Delhi, Simila, NorthWest and other Indian Banks, are lower than those of any other
Office, while the Agencies at Calcutis, Medica, Bombey, Coylon,
facility for the transaction of business.
Prospectures, Forms of Proposals, and every other information,
may be obtained of the Secretary at the Chief Office, Sc. Pail Mail.

DINNER, DESSERT, and TEA SERVICES. A large variety of New and good Patterns. Best quality, for taste, unusually low prices. Also, every description of able Glass, equally advantageous.

THOMAS PEARCE & SON, 23, Ludgate-hill, H.C.

WARM WEATHER.-RIMMEL'S TOI-ABM WEALTHER,—REMINED SOLVE LET VINEGAB is now a perfect luxury. As an ad-ct to the daily Bath or ablutions, a refreshing Perfame, and a infectant, it is quite unrivalled. Prior is, 3s. 6t., and 8s.— d by all Perfumers and Obemists. E. RIMMEL, Perfumer ier Majesty, 69, Strand and Crystal Palace.

PHILIPPE-PHILIPPE'S DENTI-FRICE WATER cleans and whitens the teeth, braces gums, sweetens the breath, prevents toothache, removes the of tobacos, and keeps the mouth healthy. Price Sa and Sa, bottle. Sold by all Perfumers and Chemista.—Wholesale Age Rimmel, 96, Strand; and Sanger, Oxford-street.

OSLERS'TABLE GLASS, CHANDELIERS. USTRES, &c. 44, Ozford-street, London, conducted in connections, and the connection of the connection

PARIS FIRST-CLASS and LONDON PRIZE

MEDALS.
WATHERSTUN & BROGDEN,
GOLDSMITHS and JEWELLERS. Manufactory, 16, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London, W.C.

PIESSE & LUBINS'S HUNGARY WATER.

2s. bottle ; 10s. case of six. Perfumery Factory, 2, New Bond-str

CHUBB'S LOCKS, with all the RECENT IMPROVEMENTS: STRONG FIRE-PROOF SAFES, CASH and DEED BOXES.—Complete Lists of Sizes and Prices may be had on application.

CHUBB & SON, 57, 8t. Paul's Churchyard, London; 28, Lord-street, Liverpool; 16, Market-street, Manchester; and Horaley Fields, Wolverhampton.

COCOA-NUT FIBRE MATTING.
Prize Medals awarded—London, New York, and Paris.
Catalogues, containing Prices and every particular, post free.
Warehouse, 48, LUBGATS-HILL, London, E.C.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY, roncomesé by HEB MAJESTY'S LAUNDRESS to be THE FINESY STARCH SHE EVER USED. Sold by all Chandlers, Grocers, &c. &c.

DENSON'S WATCHES.—"Excellence of design and perfection of workmanship." Morning Okrondels. "The qualities of his manufacture stand second to none." Morning Advertises." All that can be desired in finish, taste, and design."—Globe. "The Watches here exhibited surpass those of any other English manufacture."—Observer.

manufacture."—General authority of the Laginary Those who cames personally impret this extensive and cestly stock, should send two etamps for 'BENSON'S ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET,' containing important information requisite in the purchase of a Watch, and from which they can select with the greatest certainty the one adapted to their use. SILVEE S. S. 15 to 100 Guineas. Every Watch warranted, and sent, postpaid, to any part of England, Scotland, Ireland, or Wales, upon receipt of a remittance.—Merchants, Shippers, and Watch Clubs supplied.—Watches Evchanged or Repaired.

MANUFACTORY, 38 & 24, LUDGATE-HILL, LONDON, E.C. Established 1749.

ELKINGTON & Co., PATENTEES of the ELECTRO-PLATE, MANUFACTURING SILVER-SMITHS, BRONZISTS, &c., beg to intimate that they have added to their extensive Stock a large variety of New Designs in the highest Class of Art, which have recently obtained for them at the Faris Exhibition the decoration of the Cross of the Lexico of the Control of the Lexico of the Control of

29, REGERT-STREET, S.W., and 48, MOORGATE-STREET, LONDON; 29, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN, and at their MANUFACTORY, NEWHALL-STREET, BIRMINGHAM— Estimates and Drawings sent free by post, Re-plating and Gild-ing as usual.

MAPPIN'S DRESSING CASES and

MAPPIN S DRESSING CASES AND
TRAVELLING BAGS.
MAPPIN BROTHERS, Manufacturers by Special Appointment to the Queen, are the only Sheffield Makers who supply the
Consumer in London. Their London Show Rooms, 67 and 68,
KING WILLIAM STREET, London Bridge, contain by far the
largest STOCK of DRESSING CASES, and Ladles' and Gentlemen's TRAVELLING BAGS in the World, each Article being
manufactured under their own superintendence.
MADDIN'S Gairse DRESSING CASE for Gentlemen.

MAPPIN'S Guines DEESSING CASE, for Gentlemen.
MAPPIN'S Two-Guines DEESSING CASE, in solid Leather.
Ladies' TRAVELLING and DRESSING BAGS, from St. like
1006, each.

to 1004. each. Gentlements do. do., from 3t. 12a to 80t. Messrs. MAPPIN havite inspection of their extensive Stock, which is complete with every variety of Style and Price. A costly Book of Engravings, with Prices attached, forwarded by post on receips of twelvestamps. MAPPIN BROTHERS.

67 and 68, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY, LONDON; Manufactory-Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

PARTRIDGE & COZENS, No. 1, CHANCENY-LANE, is the chespest house for PAPER, ENVELOPES, &c. Useful Cream Laid Note, 5 quires for 6d.—Super.
Thick ditto, 5 quires for 12.—Super Thick Cream Laid Envelopes,
6d. per 100—Large Blue Office ditto, 4s. 6d. per 1000, or 5,000 for
per ream—India Note, 6 quires for 1s.—8d.—Follows, 6s. 6d.
per ream—India Note, 6 quires for 1s.—8d.—Follows, 6s. 6d.
quires for 1s.—Manuscript Paper, 3d. per quire—Copy Books, 5ts.
per gross.—P. & C. & Steel Pen, as flexible as the Quill, 1s. 3d. per
gross. Price Lists free. Orders over 30s. carriage paid to the
country.—PARTRIDGE & COZENS, Manuscript Stationers,
1, Chancery-lane, and 198, Fleet-street. Trade supplied.

SPECTACLES.—SIGHT and HEARING.—DEAP. SPECTACLES.—SIGHT and HEARING.—DEAFNESS.—A newl-invasted instrument for extreme cases of
Deamest, called the SOUTHD MAGN IPIER, Organic Vibrator,
Deamest, called the SOUTHD MAGN IPIER, Organic Vibrator,
the second of the second instrument of th

WINE no longer an Expensive Luxury,—
of which we hold an extensive stock, are now in brilliant condition, at TWENTY SHILLINGS PRIR DOZEN. Being imparted from the CAPE of GOOD HOPE, they are only charged
parted from the CAPE of GOOD HOPE, they are only charged
parted from the CAPE of GOOD HOPE, they are only charged
parted from the CAPE of GOOD HOPE, they are only charged
parted from the CAPE of GOOD HOPE, and Terminus. Terms, cash,
or approved reference prior to delivery.
"I find your sine to be pure and unadulterated, and I have no
doubt of its being far more wholesome than the artificial mixtures
too often sold for genuine Sherry.
"HY. LETHEBY, M. D., London Hospital."

The Analysis of Dr. Letheby sent free on application.—Brandy.

The Analysis of Dr. Letheby sent free on application.—Brandy, 15s. per gallon.—WELLER & HUGHES, Wholesale and Spirit Importers, 27, Crutched Friars, Mark-lane.

PORT and SHERRY, 24s. per Dozen.—

H. R. WILLIAMS confidently recommends his SUTTH
AFRICAN PORT and SHERRY at 32s per dozen as good honest
wine. They are perfectly pure and entirely free from acidity.
South African Berry, 30s, per dozen.
South African Port, 30s, per dozen.

Expering qualities, 34s, per dozen.

H. H. WILLIAMS, Importer, 113, Bishopsgate-street Within, two doors from the Flower Pot.

Extract from a Private Letter.—"Having used these wines at the Cape, I am able to state that those sold by you are genuine and good. Of their wholesomeness and real goodness I can speak with certainty, having used them for upwards of fifteen years."

Certainty, having used them for upwards of fifteen years."

I CE and REFRIGERATORS, for preserving and Provisions of all kinds, manufactured by the WENHAM lowest cash prices. No Agents are appointed in Loudon for the sale of their Ice or Refrigerators. Pure spring-water Ice, in blocks, delivered to most parts of Town daily, and packages of 2s. 6d., 5s., 9s., and upwards, forwarded any distance into the Country by "goods" train, without perceptible water. Wine-coolers, Ice-cream Machines, Ice Plaues for shorry - coblers, had, by post, on application to the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY, 184a, Strand, London.

DR. DE JONGH'S DR. DE JONGH'S

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.

The marked therapeutic superiority of this celebrated preparation over the Fale varieties is now thoroughly established,
restored bestil in incumerable cases where other kinds of Cod
Liver Oil had been long and copiously administered with little
or no benefit

To no benefit. Sold in imperiat half-pints, 2s. 6d.; pints, 4s. 9d.; quarts, Sold in imperiat half-pints, 2s. 6d.; pints, 4s. 9d.; quarts, 9s.; capsuled and labelled with Dr. Dr. Jonor's signature, without which none can possessly me genuing, by most respectable Chemists.

sole British Consigners,
ANSAR, HARFORD & Co. 77, Strand, London, W.C.

are indispensable to Personal Attraction, and to health and Longevity by the proper massissation of foed.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO, or Pearl Dentifrice, in IMPHOVING and BRAUTIFFING the TETH, imparting to them a Pearl-like Whiteness, strengthening the Gums, and in rendering the Breath weets and Pure.

CAUTION TO SEE THE WARD AS SONE, M. Hatton-garden, on the Government Stamps afficiency and the Court of the Cour

Government Stamp affixed on each box.—Price 2s. 9d, per box.

Sold by them and by Chemizs and Pertumers.

NO MORE PILLS NOR ANY OTHER
MEDICINE—DI BARRY'S DELICIOUS HEALTH
RESTORING REVALENTA ARABICA FUOD, which is
adapted to dol and young, rich and poor, and saves first time its
sout in other remedies in the effectual removal of INDIGESTION (dyspepsia), habitual constipation, flatulency, phiegm,
all nervous, bilious, and liver complaints, bysteria, neuralgia,
active the second of the s

so, we have the second second

UNITED KINGDOM LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 8, WATERLOO-PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.

The Funds or Property of the Company as at 31st December, 1856, amounted to £593,930 8s. 9d., invested in Government or other approved securities. Annual Income, upwards of £136,000.

The HON. FRANCIS SCOTT, M.P., Chairman. CHARLES BERWICK CURTIS, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.

INVALID LIVES .- Persons not in sound health may have their lives insured at equitable rates.

ACCOMMODATION IN LOAN TRANSACTIONS.—Only one-half of the Annual Premium, when the Insurance is for life, is required to be paid for the first five years, simple interest being chargedon the balance. Such arrangement is equivalent TO AN IMMEDIATE ADVANCE OF 50 PRE CRIN. DED THE ANNUAL PREMIUM, without the borrower having recourse to the unpleasant necessity of procuring Sureties, or assigning and thereby parting with his Policy, during the currency of the Loan, irrespective of the great attendant expenses in such arrangements.

The above mode of insurance has been found most advantageous when Policies have been required to cover monetary transactions, or when incomes applicable for insurance are at present limited, as-it only necessitates half the outly formerly required by other Companies before the present system was instituted by this Office.

Index—servanted likewise on real and paragnal Securities.

-are granted likewise on real and personal Securities.

ADVANTAGE OF INSURING BEFORE 31st DECEMBER, 1853.—Policies effected before this date will participate to a greater extent thun if delayed after that period.

Forms of Proposals and every information afforded on application to the resident Director, 8, Waterloo-place, Pall Mail, London, S.W. E. LENNOX. BC

E. LENNOX BOYD, Resident Director.

7,'58

CHAN.

ENVE-dd.—Super invelopes, r 5,000 for p, 6s. 6d. d Note, 5 looks, 3ls. ls. 3d. per d to the tationers,

-DEAR

e cases of Vibrator, as not to as not to f singing nt relief inetly at have inhave inhave insons are trion, can and they ffects of coadilly.

RA, &c., t condi-ing im-charged stamps.

have no pital."

Brandy,

en. OUTH honest

thin,

at the ne and k with

ving

ellies, HAM at the or the oe, in ges of o the Wine-blers,

ay be

IL. d pre-

arts.

d ice, alue ting d in

ER

gm, gia, on-ncy np-ind fty

REDERICK DENT, Chronometer, Watch, and Clock Maker to the Queen and Prince Consort, and Maker of the Great Clock for the Houses of Parliament, 61, 8trand, and 34, Royal Exchange. 33, Qockspur-street.

MESSRS. NICOLLI'S ESTABLISHMENT'S are thus divided:—No. 114, BEGENT-STREET is their Depbi for Falcots, 60 the manufacture of the Guinea Ground of the manufacture of the Guinea Ground of the manufacture of the Guinea Mayer of the Manufacture of the Guinea Capes, Fervants Liveries; No. 126, for Waterproofed Guinea Capes, Fervants Liveries; No. 126 is their new Establishment for Ladies Riding Habits and Manties; and No. 144 contains their other new Department for clothing young gentlemen with the teste, excellence, read condisence. The Wholesale Warerooms are at the rear of the Regent-street premises, viz. 29, 30, 31, and 41, WAHWICK-STREET. The City Depot is at 31 and 29, CORNHILL, and the addresses of the warous Agents are duly advertised in the journals of the Valled Kingdom and the Colonies.

MAPPIN'S "SHILLING" RAZORS, warranted good by the Makers, and Shave well for Twelve
Months without Grinding.
MAPPIN'S 28. RAZORS Shave well for Three Years.
MAPPIN'S 28. RAZORS (suitable for hard or soft Beards)
Shave well for Ten Years.
MAPPIN BROTHERS, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield;
and 67. KING WILLIAM-STREET, City, LONDON; where
the largest stock of Cutlery in the world is kept.

MAPPIN'S ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE MAFFILS AND TABLE CUTLERY.

APPIN SPECIAL PRINCIPLE STATES AND TABLE TO THE STATES AND THE STATE

		-	Æ	add	le.					ang		1	Luc	y
		75	Pı	Lte	KII.	T	are	ad	Pa	Mie	m	P	tte	rn
12 Table Forks, best	quality	.24	41	16	0	2	14	0.	3	. 0	0		12	0
12 Table Spoons	do.		1	16	0	2	14	. 0	3	0	0		12	0
12 Dessert Forks	do.		1	7	0	2	0	0	3	4	0		14	0
	do.		1	7	0	8	0	0	2	4	0		14	0
12 Tea Spoods	do.		0	16	0	1	4	0	1	7	0		16	0
2 Sauce Ladles	do.		0	8	0	0	10	0	0	11	0			-0
1 Gravy Spoon	do.		0	7	0	0	10	6	0	11	0		13	0
4 Salt Spoons, gilt l	nowla		0	6	8	0	10	0	0		0	0	14	0
	do		0	1	-8	0	- 8	6	0	3	0	0	3	- 6
1 Pair Sugar Tongs	do,		0	3	6	0	5	6	0	6	0	0	7	0
1 Pair Fish Carvers			1	0	0	1	10	0	1	14	0	1	18	0
1 Butter Knife	do.		0	8	0	0	5	0	0	6	0	0	7	0
1 Soup Ladle	do.		0	12	0	0	16	0		17	6	1	0	0
6 Egg Spoons (gilt)	do.		0	10	0	0	15	0	0	18	0	1	1	0
			_	_	-	-	_	_		_	_	_		_

Complete Service.....£10 13 10 15 16 6 17 13 6 21 4 6

Any Article can be had separately at the same Prices.

One Set of 4 Corner Dishes (forming 8 Dishes), 84 Se; One Set of 4 Dish Covers, viz., one 30 inch, one 13 inch, and two 14 inch—161, 10e; Crote Frame, 4 Glass, 24s; Full-size Tea and Coffee Service, 93 10e. A costly Book of Engravings, with prices attached, may be had on application.

may be mad on approximate			ary			um ity.		Be	st ity.
2 Dozen full-size Table Knives, Ivory Handles	49	4	0	3	6	0	4	12	0
14 Dozen full-size Cheese ditto.,	1	4	0	1	14	6	9	11	0
1 Pair of regular Meat Carvers	0	7	6	0	11	0	0	15	6
1 Pair extra-sized ditto	0	8	6	0	12	0	.0	16	6
1 Pair Poultry Carvers	0	7	6	0	11	0	0	15	6
1 Steel for Sharpening	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	6	0
Complete Service	£4	16	0	6	18	6	9	16	6

Messrs, MAPPINS TABLE KAIVES of 0.15 o | 91.6 c |
Messrs, MAPPINS TABLE KAIVES all maintain their marrialed superiors of the superior quality and thickness of the Ivory Handles.

MAPPIN BROTHERS, 67 & 68, KING WILLIAM-STREET, City, London; Manufactory, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL, PURVEYORS IN ORDINARY TO HER MAJESTY.

PURVEYORS IN ORDINARY TO HER MAJESTY,

RESPECTIFULLY invite attention to their
PICKLES, SAUCES, TART PRUITS, and other Table
Delicacies, the whole of which are prepared with the most sorupulous attention to wholesome processes and the property of the second processes of the processes of the processes of the processes of the processes of American Sauce, Essence of Shrimps, Soho Sauce,
Essence of Anchories, James, Jellies and Tarts Fruits of every
description, Royal Table Sauce, Essence of Shrimps, Soho Sauce,
Essence of Anchories, James, Jellies, and Ornage Marmalade,
Anchory and Bloater Pastes, Straabourg and other Potted Meats,
Call's foot Jellies of various kinds for table use. M. Soyre's
Peal's Sauce, and Payne's Royal Osborne Sauce,
To be obtained of most respectable Sauce Venders, and wholesale
of CRUSSE & BLACKWELL, 21, Soho-square, London.

BATHS AND TOILETTE WARE.—WILLIAM S. BERTON has ONE LARGE SHOWLOOD devoted exclusively to the RSs ONE LARGE SHOWLOOD devoted exclusively the RSS ONE LARGE SHOWLOOD devote the largest, nevest, and most varied ever submitted to the public, and marked at prices proportionate with those that have tended to make this Establishment the most distinguished in this country. Fortable Showers, 7s. dc.; Pillar Showers, 8t. of 2t. Nursery, 18t. to 3s.; Sponging, 18t. to 3s.; Hiptorial Camp Shower Baths. Tollette Ware in great variety, from 18s 6d. to 4ts. the Set of first.

THE BEST SHOW of IRON BEDSTEADS
In the KINGDOM is WILLIAM S. BURFON'S.—He has
FOUR LARGE ROOMS devoted to the exclusive show of Iron
and Brass Bedsteads, and Children's Cots, with appropriate Bedding and Bed-haugings. Portable Folding Bedsteads from Its.;
Patent Iron Bedsteads, fitted with Dovetsil Joints and Fatent
Sacking, from 1st. 6ct. and Cots from 18s. 6ct. each; Handsome
Ornamental Iron and Brass Bedsteads, in great variety, from
21 13s. 6ct. to 50c.

WILLIAM S. BURTON'S GENERAL FURNISHING IRONMONGERY CATALOGUE may be had gratin, and free by post. It contains upwards of 400 Illustrations of his illimited Stock of Electro and Sheffield Plate, Nickel Silver and Britannia, Metal Goode, Dish Overs and Hotwater Dishes, Stoves, Fenders, Marble Hantelpicces, Kitchen Ranges, Langus, Gazeliere, Fen Urms and Lettles, Ten Trays, and Hrass Bedsteade, Bedding, Bed Hangings, &c., with Lists of Pricos, and Plans of the 16 large Show Rooms at 39, Oxford-street, W.; 1, 1a, 2, 8, 3, Newman, Street; and 4, 5, 8,6, Perryspilose, London.—Established 1296.

ORNAMENTS for the MANTELPIECE, &c. and other China, Clocks (gilt, marble, and bronze), Albaster, Bohemian Glass, first-class Bronzes, Candelabra, and many other Art-manufactures, all in the best taste, and at very moder rate prices.
THOMAS PEARCE & SON, 23, Ludgate hill, E.C.

W.M. SMEE & SONS respectfully announce that their SPRING MATTRESS (Tucker's Patent), porcability and cheapness; and the bedding most suitable for porcability and cheapness; and the bedding most suitable for a suitable for the s

is rapidly coming into general use in France and Begium.

WILLIAM SMEE & SONS, CABINET MANUFACTURERS and UPHOLSTERERS, No. 6, The Control of the Control of

TPPS'S COCOA.—This excellent preparation is EPPS, Homoopathic United, 17, 24 MES EPPS, Homoopathic United, 170, 190 condility, 110, Great Russellstret, Bloombury, 28, 016 Broad-spreet, 01ty; and at the Manuschery, 28, Lucison-road, Every general slatchick analysis.

SCHWEPPE'S 60D As WATER, Malvern Seltser Water, Potass Water, and Lemonade. Every Bottle of
the Alkali Waters is protected by a Label over the Gork with their
signature.—Bold by all respectable Chemists, Confectioners, and
leading Hotels. Manufactured at London, Liverpool, Bristol,
perby, and Malvern Wells.

A LLSOP'S EAST INDIA PALE ALE,
bottled in the proper scason, can always be obtained from
HARRINGTON PARKER & CO., Wine and Beer Merchanis,
54, Pall Mall. The March Brewings are now being delivered in
casks of 18 gallons and upwards.

casks of 18 gallons and upwards.

PRIZE MEDAL, PARIS EXHIBITION, 1855.

METCALFE, BINGLEY & CO.'S New Pattern and Penetrating Tooth Brushes, Penetrating unbleached Hair Brushes, Improved Flesh and Cloth Brushes, and combine Smyran. Spouge of the Toolet. The Tooth Brushes search thoroughly between the divisions of the Tooth Brushes search thoroughly between the divisions of the Teeth and clean them most effectually—the hairs never come loose. M., B. & Co. are sole makers of the Ostmesl and Camphor, and Orris Rust Songs, sold intabless (bearing their names and address) as 6d. such; of the New Bouqueta.—Sole Establishment, 1sius and 131, Oxford-street, 2nd and 3rd doors West from Holles-street, London.

street, 2nd and 3rd doors West from Holles-street, London.

"TRIGI DOMO." — Patroniged by Her Meisty the Queen, the Duke of Northmobrinal for Syon House, His Grace the Duke of Devoualire for Chiswick Gardens, Professor Lindley for the Horticultural Society, 817 Joseph Parton for the Crystal Palace, Royal Zoological Society, late Mrs. Lawrence, of Ealing Park, and — Collier, keq., of Dartford.

"PROTECTION FROM THE MORNING FROST.

"PRIGI DOMO," a Canvas made of patent prepared Hair and Wool, a perfect non-conductor of Heat and Cold, keeping, wherever it is applied, a fixed temperature. It is adapted for all horticultural purposes, for preserving Fruits and Flowers insects, and form morning frosts. To be had in any required length, two yards wide, at 1s. 8d, per yard run, of ELISHA THOMAS ARCHER, whole and sole manufacturer, 7. Trinity-lane, Cannon-street, City, and of all Nurserymen and Seedamen throughout the kingdom. "It is much otheaper than mats as a covering."

mats as a covering."
"I have just laid out about 14,000 plants, and keep the greater part under your 'Frigi Domo,' and have done so for the last three or four years; and every one who sees my plants is astonished to see how healthy and well they are without the use of glass." These observations accompanied an additional order.—Oct. 29, 1886.

A CLEAR COMPLEXION.

A CLEAR COMPLEXION.

A CLEAR COMPLEXION.

COPPREY'S EXTRACT of ELDER

PLOWERS is strongly recommended for softening, improving a commended for softening, improving a complexity of the Skin, as blooming and charming appearance. It will completely remove Tan, Suuburn, Redness, &c., and by its Balsamic and Healing qualities, render the skin soft, pliable, and free from dryness, &c., clear it from every humeur, plunje, or cruption, and by continuing its use only a short time, the skin will become and beautiful.—Sold in bottles, price 2s. 8d., by all Medicine Venders and Perfumers.

DUPTURES EFFECTUALLY CURED WITHOUT A TRUSS.—Dr. Thomson's remedy has been successful in thousands of cases, and is superble to every savity of single or double rupture in both saxes, however bad or long standing, effecting a perfect cure in a short time, without pain or confinement, thus rendering the further use or trusses unnecessary. Persons in any part of the world san have the remedy sent office order payable at the Chief London vifice to Dr. Salph Thomson, 14, Arlington-street, Mornington-crescent, London Consultations by appointment daily, except Sanday. A Tractice on the Nature, Causes, and Symptoms of every kind of Hernia, with a large sciention of Twestmonials from patients cured, sent free by post for four penny stamps.

A LLEN'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of PATENT PORTMANTEAUS, with four Compartments; DESPATCH BOXES, WRITING and DERSSING CASES, TRAVELLING BAOS, with square opening; and 500-other Asticle for inswelling. By post for two stamps other Asticle for inswelling. By post for two stamps, BARRACK-ROW, 2T ALLEN, Manufacturer of Portable BARRACK-ROW, 2T ALLEN, Manufacturer of Portable BARRACK-ROW, 2T ALLEN, Manufacturer of Portable BARRACK-ROW, 2T ALLEN, MANUFACTURER, OUTSTITTERS.

(See separate Catalogue.) 18 and 25, STRAND.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE CAPS, &c.

SWELLING of the LEGS, PPRAIRS, ed. They remains
light in tersture, and inexpensive, and are drawn on like persons,
light in tersture, and inexpensive, and are drawn on like persons,
any stocking. Price, from 7s. 6d. to 18c. sech; postage 6d.

JOHN WHITE, MANUPACTURER, 298; Piccadilly, London.

HAIR DYE, &c.—248, High Holborn (oppo-site Day & Martin's).—ALEX RUSS'S HAIB DYE pro-duces perfect Colours with little trouble of application. Sold at \$1. 6d, support, for \$2. 5d, support, for \$2.

WHISKERS, &c. '- "I so, us MISS COUPELLE'S CHINUTRIAR, which is guaranteed by down whither, Mostachios, &c., in a few weeks, and restore the Hair in baldness from whatever cause, prevent its falling off, strengthen Weak Hair, and effectually check Grepness in all its stages. If used in the nurser, it will aver Balainness in affective the stages. If used in the nurser, it will aver Balainness in affective. So by all Cheptoness of the stages of the stages of the stages of the stages. If used in the nurser, it will aver Balainness in affective for by all Cheptoness of the stages. If used in the nurser is the stages of the stages of the stages. If used in the nurser is the stages of the stages of

AS a MEDICINE long highly esteemed for its curative powers in cases of Indigention, Sick Headache, Nervoumes, and Affections of the Liver and Bowels, CUCK LE'S ANTI BILIOUS FILLS cannot be too, strongly recommended, ANTI BILIOUS FILLS cannot be too, strongly recommended, cannot be too, strongly recommended, cannot be too, strongly recommended, cannot be too of the control of the

at la lyd., 2a. 9d., 4a. 6d. and 11s.

KNOW THYSELF.—KATE RUSSELL.

continues to give her vivid delineations of character from an axamination of the handwriting, in a style nover hitherto attempted in England. Persons desirous of knowing their true characteristics, or those of any friend, must inclose a specimen of their writing, stating sex and age, with 14 penny postage stamps, to Miss Russell, 2a., Arlington-street, Hampstend-road, London, defects, talents, tastes, affections, &c. of the writer, with many other things calculated to be useful through life.—From S. F. "Many thanks for your truthful portrait."—B. W. "I am glad your opinion of her character is too truly as you so freely describe it."—A. D. "Mamma says it is very just, and not too good."

KNOW THYSELF.—MARIE COUPELLÉ NOW THYSELF.—MARIE COUPELLÉ.

continues her wive fand interesting delineations of character from an examination of the handwriting of individuals, in a style never before attempted in England. Persons desirous of knowing their own characteristics, or those of any friend, must inclose a specimen of their writine, stating sex and age, with 14 penny appearance of their writine, stating sex and age, with 14 penny Loudon, and they will receive per return a full detail of the gifts, defects, talents, tastes, affections, &c. of the writer, with many other things calculated to be useful through life—From F. N. "I consider your skill surprising."—C. 8. "Your except for her character for markably correct.—II. W. "Your sketch of my character you sent mg is a true one."—W. N. "You have described him very accurately."

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA.

Ihas been for meany years sanctioned by the most eminent of the Medical Faceboalco as an excellent remedy for Addity, Heartburn, Headache, Goot, and Indigestion. As a mild aperient it is admirably adapted for delicate femnies, particularly during during digestion. Combined with the AdIDULATED LEMON SYRUP, it forms an Efferyescing Aperient Draught, which is highly agreeable and efficiencia—Frengared by Diskrean & Co., Dispensing Chemists, (and general Agents for the improved Horsehair Gloves and Beltel, 173, New Bond-street, London; and sold by all respectable Chemists shroughout the Empire.

NERVO-ARTERIAL ESSENCE.

Prepared only by
Dr. WILLIAM BATCHELOUR,

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, 1885, and Member and Licentiate of the Apotheoaries of Surgeons of England, 1885, and Member and Licentiate of the Apotheoaries of Surgeon 1884. It is not supported to the Apotheoaries of Surgeon 1884, and Surgeon 1884, and Goodyer's, 31, Regent-street, Picabury-circus, London, and 30, Ranchagh-street, Liverpool. To be had of all Chemists in the United Kingdom.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLLS, a miracle of science, and sever-failing remedy for Liver and Stomach Complaints.—Edward Robertson, of Johnstreet, Bristol, in a letter to Professor Holloway, respectfully isaforms him that he suffered for many years with a disease of the liver and stomach, until his constitution became so enfecthed and debilisated that he was entirely outlined to his room. At this crisis he was strongly recommended to also gain endeath of the liver and strongth—Sold that he was a strongly recommended to also gain endough the health and strongth—Sold by all Medicine Venders throughout the world; at Prof. Helloway's Establishment, 349, Strand, London; by A. Stamps, Constantinople; A. Guidicy, Smyrna; and E. Muir, Malta.

No.

mitting TIONS Mall E July CR ing will ing will refer the copport Galler App Mr. C the su Cryst RE

The on The on The Property of the Market No. 1 The Section of the State of the Stat

TO WORKER TO A

THE NEW

ALEXANDRE HARMONIUM

FOR

THE DRAWING-ROOM.

ALEXANDRE & Son have just taken out a new Patent for the Drawing-Room Harmonium, which effects the greatest improvement they have ever made in the Instrument. The Drawing-Room Models will be found of a softer, purer, and in all respects more agreeable tone than any other instruments. They have a perfect and easy means of producing a diminuendo or crescendo on any one note or more; the bass can be perfectly subdued, without even the use of the Expression Stop, the great difficulty in other Harmoniums. To each of the New Models an additional blower is attached at the back, so that the wind can be supplied (if preferred) by a second person, and still, under the New Patent, the performer can play with perfect expression.

THE DRAWING-ROOM MODEL

	15 MAL	E IN THE	EE VARIETIES:-			
1. THREE STOPS, Perce	assion Λ ction	, addition	nal Blower, and	in Rosewood	Case .	GUINEAS.
2. EIGHT STOPS,	ditto	ditto		ditto		. 35
3. SIXTEEN STOPS,	ditto	ditto,	Voix Céleste,	&c. (The be	st Harmoni	um
that can be made)						. 60
ar GILLDDELL						

MESSRS. CHAPPELL have an enormous Stock of the

SIX-CUINEA HARMONIUMS,

And of all Varieties of the ordinary kind, which are perfect for the Church, School, Hall, or Concert Room:—

	UINEAS.	NO. GUINEAS.
	10	7. ONE STOP, (With Percussion Action) Oak
2. " Mahogany Case	12	Case, 16 guineas; Rosewood Case 18
3. THREE STOPS, Oak, 15 guineas; Rosewood	16	8. THREE STOPS, (Percussion) Rosewood Case 20
4. FIVE STOPS, (Two rows Vibrators) Oak Case	22	9. EIGHT STOPS, ditto Oak or Rosewood 32
,, ditto Rosewood Case	23	10. TWELVE STOPS, ditto Oak Case 40
5. EIGHT STOPS, ditto Oak, 25 gs.; Rosewood	26	11. ,, ditto Rosewood Case 45
6. TWELVE STOPS, (Four rows Vibrators) Oak		12. PATENT MODEL, ditto Polished Oak or
or Rosewood Case	35	Rosewood Case 55

MESSRS. CHAPPELL BEG ALSO TO CALL ATTENTION TO THEIR

NEW AND UNIQUE COTTACE PIANOFORTES.

1. In Mahogany Case, $6\frac{7}{8}$ octaves 2. In Rosewood, with Circular Fall, $6\frac{7}{8}$ octaves	GUINEAS.	5. The Unique Pianoforte, with perfect check action,
3. In Rosewood, with Circular Pall, 6\frac{1}{6} octaves 4. In VERY ELEGANT WALNUT, Ivory-Fronted K	30 35 Keys,	elegant Rosewood Case, $6\frac{7}{8}$ octaves 40 6. The Foreign Model, extremely elegant, oblique strings, 7 octaves, best check action, &c. The
&c	40	most powerful of all upright Pianofortes 50

ALSO TO THEIR

Immense Assortment of New and Second-Hand Instruments, by Broadwood, Collard, and Erard, for Sale or Hire.

Full descriptive Lists of Harmoniums and of Pianofortes, sent upon application to

CHAPPELL & CO., 49 and 50, New Bond-street, and 13, George-street, Hanover-square.

Editorial Communications should be addressed to "The Editor"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publisher"—at the Office. 14. Wellington-street North, Strand, London, W.C. Printed by JAME Hollman, of No. 4. New Ormond-street, in the one of Middless; at his office, 4, Took "scourt, Chancer-lane, in the partiel of St. Andrew, in said co.; and qualished by Joins Fairtis, 14. Wellington-street North, in said co.; Publisher, at 14. Wellington-street North afortsaid—Agents: for Scourzas, Messars, Bell & Bradfute, Editorius; Lancas, Mary John Robertson.